FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Asiatic Cholera Raging in Moscow.

SECRECY OF THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

Proceedings of the International Prison Congress.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE AMERICAN FLEET.

LONDON, July 20.—The Prince of Wales went on board the American fleet off Southampton yesterday, but his visit was entirely private. He declined an invitation to visit Southampton or to receive a deputation from the town.

INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The London *Times*, of the 11th instant, in its report of the proceedings of the International Prison Congress of the day previous, has the following: The Rev. Mr. Brace read a paper on the operation of industrial schools in New York. He explained the management of the schools, and stated that after the children had been instructed in the schools employment was readily found for them. The particular institution of which he spoke had two thousand two hundred children to honest employment in families in the West, converting children to the ranks of industry and rescuing them from the ranks of viciousness, idleness and crime.

Mr. Howe, of Ohio, made an interesting statement, describing the treatment of boys in a reformatory and industrial institution in that State. Kindly and trusting treatment had the happiest effect, and he especially remarked on the powerful influence of giving boys gardens to cultivate.

Sir J. Buxton, M. P., after referring to Brace's speech, said he desired to ask some questions. He understood that the time during which the children where retained in the New York institution was about six months, a term which was much shorter than that during which the children were detained in the English institutions, the term in this country being seldom more than twelve or eighteen months. If this information as to six months was correct, he desired to know if the shorter time of detention was owing to the circumstances of the American population, rendering it easier than in this country to place a child out.

The Chairman said Brace had correctly understood the operation of the industrial school system in New York, and he stated that children there were not criminal, but simply neglected children, and it was not held necessary to keep the children long in school. It was peculiarly favorable to the institution that in the West were great demands for youthful labor. The homes there were not luxurious; but though plain, there were no better homes in the world, and children grew up into the useful yeoman class. [Cheers.]

Mr. Foote, of Ohio, spoke in explanation of the satisfactory progress of reformatory and industrial school work in America. He also paid the highest tribute to the labors of an Englishman, Robert Waterton, in America, and declared, amid applause from his American brethren, that Waterton had done more for the poor in America than Howard had done for the English poor.

Mr. Hendrickson, of Wisconsin, and Sir John Bowring and others, also addressed the meeting.

SWITZERLAND.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The *World's* London letter says that appended to the argument of the British agent before the Geneva tribunal under the fifth article of the treaty is the report of the Commissioners of the Board of Trade relative to the claims of the United States. After examining these claims, which were for somewhat over five millions of dollars, the Commissioners say that eight million dollars will be sufficient to cover them.

LONDON, July 20.—It is impossible to give any idea of the probable duration of the present session of the Geneva Arbitration.

SECRECY OF THE ARBITRATION.

GENEVA, July 20.—The gentlemen connected with the Board of Arbitration still preserve the most profound secrecy on the subject of its proceedings. The Counsel of the Governments of Great Britain and the United States refuse to answer any communications on the questions pending in order to prevent the interference of the news papers and the possibility of their exercising any influence on the minds of the arbitrators. Hereafter the Board will hold five sessions per week, sitting every day except Saturdays and Sundays.

THE QUESTION OF DAMAGES.

LONDON, July 21.—The London *Observer's* correspondent at Geneva writes: If the award of damages made by the Board of Arbitration is unsatisfactory to the United States it will be friends; if trivial, a dangerous state of ill-feeling in America will be the result.

NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT MURDERED.

GENEVA, July 21.—Mr. Warne, correspondent of an English newspaper, was robbed of seven hundred francs and murdered yesterday. Most of the money was recovered, but the murderers are unknown.

FRANCE.

THE NEW TARIFF LAW.

PARIS, July 20.—The Assembly has adopted forty-eight paragraphs of the new tariff law.

ASSEMBLY ADJOURNMENT.

A resolution has been introduced in the Assembly providing for an adjournment from the 4th of August to the 15th of November.

A RAILWAY CASUALTY.

A mail train on the Mulhouse and Paris railway ran off the track near Belfont to-day. Dispatches announcing the occurrence state that the engineer and fireman were killed, but make no mention of passengers, of whom there were a number on the train.

NEW LOAN.

PARIS, The new French loan is issued at the official price of 84f. 50c.

UPROAR IN A THEATER.

A performance of Ragabas at Marseilles caused a tremendous uproar in the theater. The police finally cleared the pit and galleries. An excited crowd collected outside, which was dispersed by cavalry. About fifty persons were arrested, among them two editors.

SPAIN.

THE KING CONGRATULATED.

MADRID, July 20.—Expressions of congratulation and loyalty are being received by the King from all parts of the country. Their Majesties drove out yesterday in an open carriage, and were greeted with enthusiasm by thousands, who followed the carriage on its return.

The examination of the two captured assassins develops the existence of an extensively organized conspiracy.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

MADRID July 21.—Three of the would-be assassins of the King and twenty seven alleged accomplices have been arrested. Admiral Topete has warned the authorities against dangerous demonstrations. The escape of the King was a narrow one. One of the horses attached to the Royal carriage received two pistol shots.

RUSSIA.

CHOLERA IN MOSCOW.

LONDON, July 20.—Advices from St. Petersburg state that the cholera epidemic is gradually making its way from the eastern provinces of Russia, and gaining a foothold in the central and western portion of the empire. Moscow is now suffering from the disease in a malignant form. The proportion of deaths to recoveries is eight to one. Thousands of the better classes are fleeing into Western Europe. At St. Petersburg a few sporadic cases have appeared. The authorities are cutting off communication between the capital and the infected districts.

ITALY.

REJOICINGS.

ROME, July 21.—There was great rejoicing in Italian cities at the escape of the King and Queen of Spain from assassination. Rome is covered with flags, and manifestations of sympathy and joy were made yesterday in front of the Spanish legation.

BOSTON.

Rebellion in the Irish Band—Three Ladies Drowned.

BOSTON, July 20.—Clement, the leader, and fifteen members of the Irish Band, left here yesterday on their return to Ireland. The members who remain here, claim the title of the Band. It is reported that they refused to follow their original band leader, but have taken a new one, and will make a tour of the United States before returning. Unpleasant relations existed between the members of the band since its organization.

THREE LADIES DROWNED.

Lizey A. and Lois S. Wilcox, sisters, of Worcester, and Mrs. Edmund C. Maltby, of Malden, drowned at the latter place yesterday while bathing. All were young ladies.

TEXAS.

Arrival of Congressional Investigating Committee.

BROWNSVILLE, July 20.—The committee appointed under a Congressional act to investigate the alleged depredations on the Texas frontier, arrived here to-day. To-morrow's papers will publish their announcement of redress, and they will proceed to business immediately after the expiration of the necessary ten days' notice. The presence of the commissioners inspires the people with confidence that they will obtain their rights.

NORTH CAROLINA.

An Outlaw Killed.

WILMINGTON, July 20.—It is reported that Wm. Lowry, one of the Robinson county outlaws, and brother of the notorious Henry Berry Lowry, was killed near Mess Neck this morning by Robert Wishart, a younger brother of Col. P. M. Wishart, who was killed by outlaws some months since. His body reached Lumberton just before the train passed.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, JULY 22, 1872. NUMBER 172.

POLITICAL.

New York's Business Men in Favor of Grant.

THE GERMAN PRESS SICK OF LIBERALISM.

Great Enthusiasm in Kansas for Grant.

DISORDERLY GREELEY MEETING IN NEW YORK.

The Solid Business Men of New York in Favor of Grant.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Senator Harlan stated in an interview yesterday that he felt entirely certain of Grant's election. In the course of the conversation he said: "When I arrived here a few days ago my first impression, formed from casual conversation with gentlemen I met at the hotel, was that Greeley was showing considerable strength. But that impression has now given place to a conviction that that strength is very much more apparent than real. All the solid business men that I have seen are strongly in favor of General Grant, and seem determined to do their utmost to secure his election, while the men who support Greeley are mostly Democrats or aspiring young politicians, who think they will find a better field for ambition in a new party. From the present indications there seems to me no doubt that the Republicans who nominated Mr. Greeley at Cincinnati are beginning to think the situation rather serious, and many of them, or at any rate many of the votes they influence, will be driven back into the regular party by fear of Democratic ascendency. Mr. Greeley has simplified matters very greatly by declaring that he will recognize no party distinctions among his supporters in the distribution of patronage in the event of his election. That means of course that offices will be given away in proportion to the support received in the campaign, and as the Democrats will give nine votes out of every ten cast for him, they will obtain the lion's share. If Greeley is elected, I think Southern Democrats will claim a large share of offices, both at home and abroad, and that might give rise to trouble."

Senator Harlan further said that Greeley is the weakest possible candidate that could have been selected, and that all the business men of the country are perfectly satisfied with the present administration, and favor its continuance.

Simon Cameron was interviewed a few days ago, and said there could be little doubt of the success of Hartranft in the State election, and that the Liberal Republicans who are now deserters will be very little strength, and that Grant will secure ten Democratic votes where Greeley gets five Republican votes.

Greeley Notes.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The Long Island Republican Central Committee was found at its last meeting to be composed of Grant Commissioners, three Grant men, and one Independent. This discovery has caused some little excitement, as it is said the Greeley men will be able to control matters and elect a few members, leaving the opposition to litigate for books, funds, &c.

The attempt to organize a Greeley Central Committee from the various Greeley Clubs last evening resulted in a meeting which was characterized by great confusion and disorder.

Horace Greeley had an hour's interview with Gratz Brown yesterday at the Astor House rooms. Augustus Schell, the new Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, subsequently had a consultation with Greeley as to the manner of conducting the campaign.

Among others, it is reported that A. T. Stewart has given $30,000 to aid in the election of Greeley.

A "Liberal" Lie Nailed.

MILWAUKEE, July 20.—The report having been circulated that General Grant had authorized a bet on his election, the editor of the *Daily Wisconsin* addressed a note to Long Branch, and received the following reply from General Porter, the President's Secretary thereupon: "The President directs me to say, in regard to that charge, that he never in his life made a bet upon the result of an election, nor has he authorized or advised any one to do so. He had no knowledge that any one had made a bet with Mr. Wilkes until he read an announcement in the newspapers."

The Principles of the Republican Party Discussed by Senator Morton.

LEXINGTON, IND., July 19.—Gov. Morton made one of the most effective speeches of the campaign to-day to an audience of several thousand persons. He was followed in a speech by Ben Cumback in an effective speech, in which he discussed the principles of the Republican party, and explained away the so-called reform party now under the leadership of Horace Greeley.

Democratic Mass Meeting in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 21.—The Democratic mass meeting held last night at the Academy of Music was quite large. Hon. E. S. Alvord, Chairman of the Central Committee, presided. Hon. T. A. Hendricks made the principal speech, of which the following is an extract:

Mr. Greeley is known to differ with the Democrats and many Republicans.

A Democrat not for Greeley—Republican Convention.

CAIRO, ILL., July 20.—Hon. W. H. Green, of Cairo, a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, has declined the appointment as Greeley elector from the Eighteenth District.

The Republican Convention met here to-day and appointed delegates to the Congressional League.

Lucas County (Ohio) Republican Convention.

TOLEDO, O., July 20.—The Lucas County Republican Convention to choose delegates to the Republican Congressional Convention to be held on the 31st, met in this city to-day. The delegates chosen were instructed to support the nomination of George R. Haynes, of Toledo, for Congress.

Grant's Popularity in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—A special to the *Democrat* from Atcheson, Kansas, says Senator Pomeroy has arrived at home, and will soon enter upon the canvass of the State for Grant. Grant clubs are being formed throughout Northern Kansas, and great enthusiasm prevails.

How the Greeleyites Ratify.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July.—The Greeley and Brown ratification meeting on Saturday night was held in the open air, and was but *moderately attended*. It was addressed by Messrs Asero Dyer, Wm Harrow, Chas. Deerley and F. L. Dawes.

The German Press Sick of Liberalism.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The New York *Demokrat* and *Abend Zeitung*, hitherto Liberal Republican, come out to-day for Grant and Wilson.

LOUISVILLE.

Completion of the Exposition Building—Criminalities.

LOUISVILLE, July 20.—The completion of the Industrial Exposition was celebrated to-day by an immense mass meeting of citizens in the building. Twenty thousand people were in attendance, with music and speaking. The doors were thrown open at five o'clock, and the speaking commenced a few minutes after seven. Mr. Byer spoke in behalf the contractors, delivering the keys to the directors. Hon. B. J. Webb responded on behalf of the company. Among the speakers were General William Preston, General John W. Fennell, ex-Governor Bramlette and other distinguished citizens. The three oldest citizens in the city were present, being driven into the center of the lower hall in a carriage. The crowd regarded it as a thorough test of the building, which is of the most substantial character, capable of sustaining twice the weight that can be put on it. Many business houses were closed, in accordance with the request of the Board of Trade, to permit their employes to attend.

The building is the largest of the kind in the United States, being 1,000 feet on fourth street by 230 feet on Chestnut, covering an area of 7,600 square feet, with extensive galleries, and a basement 20 by 100 feet. The entire floor space is over 125,000 square feet. The interior is well lighted and ventilated, and it is the coolest place in the city. It is closed now for decorations till the opening of the exposition on September 5th. The success of the exhibition is assured beyond question. Applications for space are coming in daily. The occasion to-day was one of more general interest than any that has occurred in Louisville since the Commercial Convention. The proceedings closed with a banquet to the press. At night the building will be lighted with over 3,000 gas gets.

CRIMINALITIES.

Last week, in Christian county, James Reed poisoned Mrs. Harper, giving him whisky containing strychnine. Harper died in two hours.

A. J. Legge, of Georgia, was brought here and lodged in jail, to await a requisition from Tennessee, where he is charged with the murder of a man named Seymour, in Hawkins county. He is also charged with the murder of a man in Georgia.

BUFFALO.

Fires.

BUFFALO, July 20.—Evans & Cobb's planing mills, adjoining the Pennsylvania depot of Clark, Holland & Co., and Hamilton & Co., were burned this morning. The loss was about one hundred thousand dollars.

The first Grober & Co.'s refinery destroyed about two hundred barrels of oil. Eighty men were thrown out of employment by the Evans planing mill fire, and eight hundred more by the temporary suspension of King's iron works.

—A dispatch from the town of Marshall, Ill., reports the fatal shooting of William McCabe, City Marshal, by Patsey Madigan, a drunken fellow whom McCabe was trying to arrest. Madigan is in jail.

ADDRESS

OF THE

Workingmen's National Protective Tariff League.

ORGANIZE FOR PROTECTION.

Organize against Free Traders.

ORGANIZE WORKINGMEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

Organize to Guard Our Industries Against Destruction, Our Labor Against Unfair Competition of Foreign Labor.

Fellow Workingmen of the United States:

The time has come for our unification as workingmen. Experience has demonstrated that it is unwise and unsafe to trust our interests to the control of others, as long as those principles of political economy and general government which most vitally affect us are not permanently established, but are still the subject of legislative wrangling or administrative discretion.

Without unity of sentiment as to what our interests demand, supported by unity of action, we are nothing, although in numbers we are a million. Yet we are divided in sentiment, and without any common principle of action, and not agreed upon any means to carry out those principles which affect us all alike.

We owe our present prosperity to the industrial and commercial activity which has been stimulated and sustained by the protective tariff of the past eleven years.

We cannot afford to work for the low wages paid to labor in foreign countries, and therefore we must look to a protective tariff which will protect us from an unfair competition with foreign labor, for our own means of earning a comfortable livelihood.

Three times in our history we have been precipitated into national bankruptcy by lowering duties on imports to the extent which permitted the products of foreign labor to supplant our home labor.

First, in 1817, our labor was idled and our industries destroyed, and the nation reduced to poverty. Again, in 1857, reduced duties on imports compelled American merchants to go idle, the American farmer to permit his crops to rot, and brought poverty to every door. Again in 1857 low duties closed mills, shops and factories over the land, and reduced all classes to comparative want, because none could earn money enough to buy the English imported products. These national disasters have occurred in periods of twenty years, and events indicate the possible recurrence of a similar disaster at the expiration of another term of years.

A large number of persons acting under the belief that tariff duties are a tax on consumers, disregarding the fairly bought lessons of history and experience, and turning from the dictates of sober reason, are seeking to overturn and destroy the system which has given us unity of action and we individually have been lifted into comfort and plenty.

This class of persons are seeking to engraft their opinions and theories of political and industrial development upon the policy of the national government, by the election to offices of trust and honor of persons pledged to the establishment of these false and pernicious views. They desire to transform this nation into a commercial dependency of the British nation, as it formerly was a colonial dependency.

Our interests as workingmen are at stake. If we are to maintain the position we have attained to, we will be too late. While our purpose is not for aggressive political action, we mean to unite, and by that unity to exert a healthful influence upon all matters affecting our interests.

We therefore appeal to you, fellow-workingmen of the United States, to unite with us in a Workingmen's National Protective Tariff League to promote and maintain a protective tariff.

Address Corresponding Secretary, Workingmen's National Protective Tariff League, office *Iron World* building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Respectfully,

William Sharp,	Evan P. Evans,
Jas. F. McGuire,	David J. Davies,
John F. Smith,	Daniel Griffin,
John M. Davis,	Andrew Stuart,
Fred. Wagner,	James Kelly,
Christ. Eurns,	Miles S. Humphreys,
John A. Powell,	Richard L. Jones,
Wm. Speakman,	Richard P. Jones,
Rich. J. Thomas,	George A. Frey,
James Mercer,	David C. Hughes,
	Thomas B. Lloyd,
	And 500 others.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1872.

PREAMBLE AND EXTRACTS FROM CONSTITUTION.

WHEREAS, Experience has shown that a protective tariff is necessary to the full employment of the workingmen of the United States can secure that fair rate of wages for their labor which justice and equality demand, and that the necessity exists whereas a large class of persons in the United States are seeking to overturn the protective tariff policy of the national government, and to substitute for it a revenue tariff only, which will cause largely increased importations of the products of foreign low-priced labor, by which workingmen of the United States would be deprived of employment, and the rate of wages depressed by that unjust competition; and wherefore, protection to American labor is the source of individual and national prosperity, to consumers as well as producers, in agriculture as well as manufactures therefore

We, the undersigned workingmen of the United States, in order to promote and maintain protection to American industries and American labor, do hereby unite ourselves in a Workingmen's National Protective Tariff League, under the following constitution

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This association shall be known as the Workingmen's National Protective Tariff League.

SECTION 3. The object of the Workingmen's National Protective Tariff League shall be to promote and maintain a protective tariff, for the promotion of American industries to such an extent that the capitalists and manufacturers of other countries cannot, by importing the products of foreign labor, bring the low-priced labor of other countries into competition with the labor of this country.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 2. Any ten men desiring to form a sub-league who will acknowledge the jurisdiction of the National League, shall be entitled to a charter when properly applied for, upon payment of the charter fee, and shall be entitled to a representation in the National League, as follows: Every Sub-League shall be entitled to one representative. Every Sub-League having one hundred members shall be represented by two delegates, and for every additional hundred they shall be entitled to one delegate. Each delegate will be entitled to one vote, but cannot vote unless present at the meeting of the National League.

THE RIVERS.

OFFICE OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A. / PITTSBURGH, July 21, 1872. /

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours, ending 3 P. M., July 21, 1872.

	RIVER.	FEET.	INCHES.	CHANGES. RISE.	FALL.
Omaha		12	7	0	2
Keokuk		4	6	0	0
Cairo		19	6	0	0
St. Louis		16	3	0	0
Pittsburgh		6	7	0	0
Cincinnati		12	7	2	2
Louisville		5	6	0	0
Memphis		12	4	0	0
Nashville		5	3	0	0

W. E. SMITH,
Observer Sig. Ser. U. S. Army.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—River 13 feet 6 inches; falling. Weather clear. 70 feet in arriving. Arrived—Louisville. New Orleans. Departed—Juniata, Pittsburgh.

CAIRO, ILL., July 21.—Arrived—Henry Ames, St. Louis, 11 p. m.; Colorado, St. Louis, 3 A. M.; City of Helena, St. Louis, 10; John Kyle, New Orleans, 4 P. M.; Warner, Cincinnati, 6. Departed—Belle Memphis, 8 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 10; Henry Ames, New Orleans, 3 A. M.; Colorado, St. Louis, 6; Helena, Vicksburg, 5 P. M.; John Kyle, St. Louis, 9; Warner, Cincinnati, 12. River fallen five inches. Clear; thermometer 82.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 21.—Rained hard during the night; nearly cleared up. River risen 14 inches. Up—J. Albert, 8 P. M.; Quicksilver, 7 A. M. Down—Warner and barges, 8 P. M.; Tarascon, 1 P. M.; Ada Hellman, 4. No business to-day.

LOUISVILLE, July 21.—Weather clear and hot. River falling; 5 feet 7 inches in canal; 3 feet 7 inches in chute. Arrived—Shannon and Bostrock, Cincinnati. Departed—Shannon, New Orleans; Shamrock, Memphis. Business dull.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—Arrived—St. Lake, Jefferson City; Dubuque, St. Paul; City of Chester, Memphis; J. T. Moore, New Orleans and Red River. Departed—none. River falling pretty fast. Clear and warm.

EVANSVILLE, July 21.—Rained hard during last night; nearly cleared up to-day. River 14 inches. Up—J. Albert, 8 P. M.; Quicksteps, 7 A. M. Down—Warren and barges, 8 P. M.; Tarascon, 1 P. M.; Ada Hellman, 4 P. M. No business to-day.

VICKSBURG, July 21.—Down—Lakarge, 8 P. M. Up—Bismarck, 9 last night; Belle St. Louis, 12 p. m. River falling. Weather warm and cloudy.

Good News for Pennsylvania Veterans.

All men of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps (there being twelve regiments of the same) who enlisted in the State service prior to July 22, 1861, for three years, and who were mustered into the State service prior to August 5, 1861, are now considered by a recent decision of the Adjutant General, U. S. A., as coming under the act of April 22, 1872, and the soldiers of such organizations can now apply to the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department for their bounty, provided they had not served long enough to and did not receive $100 bounty for such service.

This act does not take cognizance of the widows or heirs of deceased soldiers. It will let in only those men who are yet living and who were discharged before having served two years. The number to thus benefited will probably aggregate 8,000 persons. A large number of these were killed in action before their regiments were mustered into the United States service.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

NEW YORK.

The Jefferson Railway Sued by the Erie.

ERIE RAILWAY SCRIP REPUDIATED.

Particulars of the Recent Railway Accident.

NEW YORK, July 20, 1872.

THE RECENT RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A *Herald* dispatch says the accident on the New York Central Railroad, yesterday, presented a scene which beggared description. The occupants of the smoking car, to which the loss of life was confined, were fastened, and pleading for help in a way which was sickening. One man had his head wedged in a window, and could not get it out. Holes had to be chopped with axes in the cars to relieve the sufferers. The engineers had jumped from both trains before the collision. E. Burnham Smith, who was killed, was a wholesale boot seller of Detroit, and well known throughout the country. The unidentified man killed is supposed to be Jeremiah Stonding, a billiard table manufacturer of Buffalo.

RAILWAY SUIT.

Erie has enjoined Jay Gould and D. S. White from disposing of the stock of the Jefferson Railroad Co.

The suit brought by the Erie Railroad Company against the Jefferson Railroad is to break up a contract made by Jay Gould by which it is alleged Gould came into possession of 40,000 shares of Jefferson railway stock, which is now held in trust for him by Benjamin D. White. The complaint further charges Gould with withdrawing from the Erie Railroad $184,000 of Jefferson Railroad bonds, and submitting an equal amount of doubtful bonds.

SUPPRESSING SUNDAY LIQUOR SELLING.

The Brooklyn Police have been ordered to arrest all liquor dealers having their saloons open to-morrow (Sunday) for the sale of liquors, and the District Attorney is determined to prosecute all parties so arrested.

ERIE REFORM.

Among the reforms inaugurated in Erie affairs by President Watson is the revowal of the offices from the Grand Opera House.

NEW YORK, July 21, 1872.

ERIE RAILWAY SCRIP REPUDIATED.

By advice of counsel the Erie Railway Company have decided to repudiate the $295,000 of the scrip awarded in 1869 to the holders of preferred stock, the claim of accumulated interest then due on their certificates.

WHOLESALE FORGING.

John Miller, formerly an attache of sub-Treasurer Cisco's office, and more lately, who was bailed for forging a twenty thousand dollar check on a banking firm, was arrested last night on charges of forgeries to a large amount on some twelve different firms, besides forging checks on several army officers.

ST. LOUIS.

New Stock Exchange—Suicides—A Conscientious Journalist—Damon's Tribulations—House of Refuge Investigation.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—The members of the Merchants Exchange voted to-day almost unanimously to subscribe fifty thousand dollars to the stock of the Association having in charge the project of building a new Exchange building, to cover the block covered by Third, Fourth, Chestnut and Pine streets.

DAMON'S TRIBULATIONS.

It has transpired that the young man Frank Damon, of Plymouth, Mass., who was lately in the employ of Samuel Cupple & Co., of this city, committed forgeries and defalcations and other irregularities upon that firm amounting to some four thousand dollars, and that a detective has gone to Plymouth with the necessary requisition to bring Damon here, who will be tried.

A CONSCIENTIOUS JOURNALIST.

Pulitzer, of the *Westliche Post*, believing his position as a member of the Board of Police Commissioners of this city inimical with his conscientious convictions of right, has resigned his position in the board.

SUICIDES.

The dead body of an unknown man was found suspended from a tree near Bellefontaine, St. Louis to-day. An unknown boy about seventeen years old committed suicide last night by jumping into the river.

HOUSE OF REFUGE INVESTIGATION.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—The investigation into the affairs of the House of Refuge continues, but so far has disclosed little or nothing to bear out the charges of the grand jury. Boys had been whipped and put in cells on bread and water, but the rules of the institution allow such punishments for cause, and only in two cases has unusual severity been used.

A day or two ago the grand jury received a letter from W. C. Loomis, formerly overseer of the chair shop and musical director of the House of Refuge, in which he speaks very severely of Superintendent Gleason, the system inaugurated by him, and charges great cruelty and inhuman treatment practiced upon children. Mr. Gleason replies to-day, stating that Loomis was discharged from the Refuge here for immoral conduct in connection with women, and publishes a letter from Loomis, in which he acknowledges it, asked that the past be forgiven, and requests that the matter shall be kept from the world and from the records of the institution as far as possible. It was also in evidence that Loomis was discharged from the Refuge here for immoral conduct in connection with women, and publishes a letter from Loomis, in which he acknowledges it, asked that the past be forgiven, and requests that the matter shall be kept from the world and from the records of the institution as far as possible. It was also in evidence that Loomis' character has been highly immoral and that he was dishonest.

SPORTING NEWS.

Aquatic.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—In the rowing match between Weber, of Newport, and Wolf of Louisville, Weber won by more than half a mile. The course was five miles.

THE TURF.

CLEVELAND, July 20.—To-day's races closed the meeting of the Cleveland Club. The meeting has been a complete success in every respect. The decisions of the judges have been especially well received, and the meeting closes with the best of feeling among all attending. The weather to-day was fine, the track in splendid condition, and the racing close and exciting. About three thousand people were present.

First race, best three in five for horses that never trotted better than 2:50; purse $1,000, $600 to the first, $300 to the second, and $100 to the third. Purse: fourteen entries, eleven starters. Ellick was the favorite in the pools, but was withdrawn on account of lameness after the second heat. The race was won in three straight heats by Jessie, of Nashville, Tenn.: time 2:33¾, 2:32½, and 2:35. The second money was taken by Harry E., Detroit, and the third by Merry Lass, of Buffalo.

Second race, for horses that never trotted better than 2:23; best three in five. Harry Hawley was the favorite. The following horses started: Derby, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Mohawk, Jr., of Springfield, O.; Harry Harley, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Elmo, of Philadelphia, Pa. The race was won by Derby taking the first, third and fourth heats, Mohawk taking the second; time 2:25¾, 2:25, 2:25¾, 2:27. Elmo was awarded the second and Harley the third money. Elmo was distanced in' the first heat.

Third race, running, a mile and a half heats, best two in three; purse $700, $525 to the first horse, $200 to the second, and $75 to the third. The race was run by Bigaroon, of Lenville, O., in two straight heats. The second money was taken by Nellie Bush, of Salem, and the third by Tom Aiken, of Kentucky.

BASE BALL.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—Mutuals, New York, 11; Athletic, Philadelphia, 9.

BOSTON, July 20.—Troys, 17; Boston Red Stockings, 10.

INDIANA.

Murder and Rape—Soldiers Reunion.

TERRE HAUTE, July 21.—Edward Balton, a glass blower, formerly of Rochester, New York, died in this city yesterday from the effects of a fractured skull. The coroner's jury found that the fracture was done by a blow from a stone or pin in the hands of a prostitute named Jennette Piersons.

William Reaves, of this city, had his skull fractured in a saloon to-day by a two-pound weight thrown by Frank Terrel. He will probably die.

On Saturday night an unknown man committed rape on the person of a young woman from Illinois in this city. He attacked her while she was passing from one railway station to another, dragged her into a vacant building, and forcibly compelled her to remain there several hours.

SOLDIERS' REUNION.

The annual Soldiers' reunion at Farmersburg on Saturday was attended by an immense crowd. There was a feast, a procession, and lots of music and oratory. B. W. Smith and R. S. Tannant were the principal speakers.

ALABAMA.

Damage by Floods.

MONTGOMERY, July 20.—The damage by the late floods will reach five millions dollars. The water in central Alabama was higher than ever known at this season. Accessible houses along the streams were swept away by scores. The cotton crop of Alabama will be cut forty thousand bales short.

Visitors to the President.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 20.—President Grant received a number of prominent citizens from the west to-day, and also a number of southerners, who bring favorable reports of the campaign.

THE CAPITAL.

The Privateer Pioneer Subject to the Courts.

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1872.

THE CASE OF THE PIONEER.

The New York *Herald's* dispatch states that Capt. Norton, of the Cuban privateer Pioneer, had an interview with Secretary Fish yesterday. Fish declined recognizing Norton as a Cuban officer, although Norton was in full uniform, but discussed the matter of the seizure of the Pioneer. Norton claimed that the Pioneer was sold to the Cuban authorities at St. Marc, Hayti, where, having sold the cargo, she took from New York, under the name of Resolute, her register as the Resolute, was divided according to law at St. Marc, one-half being sent to Minister Bassett and the other half being retained by Norton, who gave it up to the United States authorities on Thursday last. Since her sale and change of name the Pioneer has not once hoisted the American flag, and when overhauled was four miles from land. Secretary Fish said the Pioneer must be subject to the action of the courts.

Captain Norton replied that that was what he desired, and reminded Fish that free Cuba was already recognized by Chili, Venezuela, Colombia, Grenada, and Peru. Fish asked Norton if he would haul down the Cuban flag now flying on the Pioneer; but Norton said he would leave that for an armed force of the United States to do. Norton feels confident that the Pioneer will soon be released.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

Partly cloudy and pleasant weather will probably prevail on Monday from the upper Lakes southward to the gulf; no material change is indicated for the south Atlantic States; cloud and rain with southerly winds prevail from New England to Virginia, followed on Monday night by north-west winds and clearing weather from Virginia to New York. South-easterly winds will prevail for a short time only on the New England coast to-night, veering to south-west during Monday.

MIXED COMMISSIONS.

The American and Spanish Mixed Commission makes slow progress, owing to the difficulty and long time required in obtaining proofs in support of the cashes.

PERSONAL.

A private letter from General Sherman says he will return to the United States in September. Secretary Boutwell leaves for Groton this week.

CALIFORNIA.

Death of a Newspaper Reporter—Tribulations of the "Escaped Nun."

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—Mullen Dore, a reporter of the *Call*, who was shot by McCauslin ten days since, died to-day.

THE "ESCAPED NUN."

The case of Edith O'Gorman, the escaped nun, and husband, and Professor Auffrey and Thomas Ansbro and Smith, alias Ailis, private detective, which has been creating much feeling here, terminated in the Police Court to-day. Auffrey, being in great haste to go to the races, the husband deposited a letter to his Congress Hall landlord in the Clarendon mail, viz.: "*I have subscribe it on the outside!*" The clerk saw it and did'nt know what to do with it, but finally concluded to open it. The letter was only signed by the initials simply of the gentleman, and so it was passed around among the guests to find out who wrote it. The one whose name they corresponded judge of the astonishment of everybody when it came out that the gushing love letter was written by one of the most respectable married gentleman at Congress Hall.

THE EVENING DRIVE.

At five o'clock the street between the Union and Congress is a dense mass of both private and public conveyances, from the Russian sleigh to driven tandem, to the most expensive landau or coupe. As the owners come from dinner and appear on the front piaza, they all seem in order and leave for the lake or some other drive among the many in the vicinity. It is really a sight worthy of notice, and one which has become celebrated throughout the world. Wealth and talent, beauty and intelligence, all mingle together, and the lady who makes the most display in dress is not the belle of the evening. If she is the leader, provided her intelligence and general appearance is equal to the emergency. The young ladies are not overlooked, consequently in no haste for the beginning of the so-called pleasure season.

Only one reception has thus far been held, and that was a very imposing affair. It was none the less enjoyable, however. Indeed it was one of the most pleasant occasions witnessed at the Ocean House for years. The guests of the house were all present, and the cottagers came in in large numbers to help swell the throng. Among the most noticeable of those present were ex-Governor Hoffman and Miss Nellie Hoffman; Mrs. Francis Kernan and daughter, of Utica; Mrs. Lamb and Mrs. Augustus L. Brown, of New York; General Ramsdell, of New London; Mrs. Osgood, daughter of Commodore Vanderbilt; Mrs. Daniel R. Allen and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Pell; Robert Lenox Banks, of tonsorial artist fame, and Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Bonaparte and family.

CHARGE PRACTICE.

Nobody knows what they go nights with these springs here. Many have suspicions that salt is put in while the community are asleep. My old Scotchman says he has seen the Indians carrying salt sacks towards Congress Springs in the early hours of the morning. He is now drinking bottled soda-salts on Prospect Point, and spend hours lazing more into each other's eyes than at the brilliant wonders of the ever memorable Falls. There are the people who are the joy of the storekeepers and cabby. They are so happy themselves that they desire to make every creature in the vicinity equally comfortable; so they pay large price that the cabby may ask, visit every store of note, and contribute largely to the willing purses of the numerous proprietors who present no monodonous an exhibition of oboriginal workmanship.

SULPHUR SPRINGS.

People who go up to Sharon to take the sulphur baths are not aware that we now have hot and cold sulphur baths here.

Over about one mile north of the town is what is called the Eureka Sulphur Spring. There they have bath houses for hot and cold bathing. You can take a sulphur bath as hot as the Wiesbaden baths in Germany, if you want to. These baths are taken for rheumatism.

THE FASHIONS.

The fashions of this summer metropolis depend entirely upon the evening hops at the large hotels to display their wardrobes, though dinner and lunch are unquestionably exhibitions for display. It is not unusual at the Union, Congress or Clarendon, to see ladies in full dress, diamonds not excepted, at dinner. The immense bustles now worn will display many ladies that it is hard to decide whether their proportions are real or imaginary. The tall and slim and short and fat all indulge in this absurdity. Long trains of expensive silks continue to sweep the sidewalks, and short dresses are the exception, not the rule. In fact the ball-room is full of immense trains, which not only annoy the wearer, but seriously impede navigation.

PAUPERISM AND CRIME.

Important Educational Inquiries.

The Bureau of Education at Washington, which has performed excellent service during the past two years under the efficient Commissioner Eaton, is about to enlarge its field of inquiry. The Commissioner has just issued two circulars, addressed respectively to the keepers of Almshouses and Prisons in all parts of the United States, soliciting information concerning the causes of Pauperism and Crime. It is particularly desired that the educational condition and previous social standing of our criminals and paupers shall be carefully designated, and that the Bureau of Education shall have the results in urged with emphasis. The inquiries in relation to convicts cover several interesting points—namely, their nativity, their age when convicted, their various occupations, their education, social relations, and habits, and the condition of their parents, whether in regard to social relations. The inquiries are classified as follows: Married or single, separated from husband or wife, divorced, parents living and cause thereof, and under the head of "Education," they are thus arranged: "Read and write; read only; no education; common; collegiate; professional." Prompt and full replies to these questions would furnish material for a valuable report from the Board of Education. Those who are interested in the study of the criminal classes, as well as educators and the community at large, would gladly receive the information which the Commissioner seeks to obtain. The call upon the keepers of our Almshouses should be met with a prompt response, for the growth of pauperism in this country keeps pace with the rapid increase of immigration, and besides, according to the returns of the last census, the prevalence of illite

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MONDAY, JULY 22, 1872.

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GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 114@(114).

IT IS SO SELDOM that our neighbor down at Brimstone corner gets off anything good that we cannot restrain ourself from republishing the following retort courteous which he hurls malignantly at the head of the editor of our Virgin alley friend. It says in an air of honesty peculiar to itself:

The Pittsburgh *Post* is anxious to know where we stand concerning Cameron. We answer, precisely where we have always stood, and if the editor were disposed to be honest he would not ask the question. Having himself surrendered his manhood, and belied every profession in wheeling in for Greeley, he seems to think everybody must be as bad as he is.

ONE OF THE strange things of this canvass is that the New York *Tribune* has virtually superseded the *World* as the metropolitan organ of the Democracy. Of course it is natural that the *World* should lack zeal and enthusiasm in its support of Greeley, and it is also apparent that the *Tribune* has good reasons for the promotion of its editorial chief; but aside from national politics the *Tribune* is now as straight-out a Democratic paper as can be found. Horace had a chronic weakness in the way of bolting Republican nominations, but his paper shows the reverence of the genuine Nasby for any thing labelled Democratic. It goes for Buckalew in Pennsylvania, Hendricks in Indian, the Democratic State ticket in Ohio, and is throwing its influence for the election Democratic anti-tariff members of Congress everywhere; it swallows Voorhees even. After the convention it will "pitch in" for the regular nominations of the Tammany ring in New York, and that, too, without the grumble with which it invariably saluted the Republican candidates, if they happened to run counter to the editor's view of the fitness of things. The *World* merits sympathy in the raid the *Tribune* has made on its field of labor. It wanders about in as deplorable plight as the bound boy at the husking, and finds ample space for its dissertations on Positivism, the philosophy of Herbert Spencer, and the finer phases of European politics. The *Tribune*, on the contrary, is all politics, and is democratically as pugnacious as the Irishman at Donnybrook.

THE RIGHT RING.

Many friends of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon. Felix R. Brunot, U. S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, request the publication of the subjoined spirited letter, addressed by him to the Union Republican Club of our sister city. It is a neat and graceful tribute to the worth and excellence of President Grant, and will be all the more appreciated since the idle report had gone out from the opposition that he had deserted the Republican ranks and enlisted under the banner of Greeley. He was during the war most conspicuous for his loyalty and patriotism, and he does not appear to have changed any from them:

PITTSBURGH, June 29, 1872.

Hugh McNeill, Esq., President Union Republican Club of Allegheny.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of 24th inst., and as requested, take the earliest opportunity to reply.

It will give me pleasure to identify myself with your organization, but as I expect to leave the city on Tuesday next for the Indian Country, and to be absent for some time, I will not be able to participate in your meetings and active work.

After my return I propose to co-operate earnestly with my fellow citizens in the effort to secure the perpetuation of the principles so well defined in the Philadelphia Republican Platform.

I have the highest regard for Mr. Greeley, and many others of the great writers, statesmen, and soldiers who did so much to save the nation in its days of peril. There are some of them, I have no doubt, capable of filling the Presidential chair with honor to themselves and to the satisfaction of the people, but only one among them all has the opportunity to prove his capacity. Under the administration of President Grant, the honor of the nation has been cared for, its financial pledges have been redeemed, its debt decreased, the burden of taxation diminished, the industry of the people fostered, and a condition of general peace and prosperity exists. Even the enmities of the rebellion are being more rapidly obliterated than could have been anticipated by the most hopeful when his term began. These facts have proven the capacity of the President, and it is reasonable to expect that the experience of the first will render his second term of office even more successful.

I have entire confidence in the personal integrity of the President, and have known him to persist in his convictions of duty against great political pressure and apparent political expediency, and consider it a privilege and a duty to co-operate with you to the best of my ability to secure his re-election.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
FELIX R. BRUNOT.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

By the consolidation of the South Side boroughs, the number of wards in the city of Pittsburgh—if Councils approve the plan of the Apportionment Committee—will be increased to thirty-six, with seventy-two members in the Select Council and fifty in the Common, or a total in both branches of one hundred and twenty-two. That is for the balance of 1872; next year there will be changes, but the relative numerical force will remain about the same. It will strike any one interested in the city government that the excess of numbers in the Select over the number in the Common Council, revolutionizes the whole theory on which our system of legislation is based. The Common Council, chosen every year, should be the most numerous body. The Select Council is supposed to be the conservative branch, is chosen for two years, and represents territory or municipal divisions, rather than population. The benefits of a full representation of the people inhere to the Common Council, while the Select, with a smaller representation, elected for a longer period, if it has any special mission in reality, should be a sort of municipal safety-valve, or lock on the wheels of the more popular branch. The general idea of our city legislature is borrowed from the constitution of Congress and the State Legislature into popular and conservative branches—one representing population, and the other territorial divisions.

While we do not regard the present representation in the Common Council as too great, it must be obvious to all that there should be a reduction in the number of the members of the Select branch. Thirty-six members would be ample, and this would give each ward a representative. Even a less number might be better, but as it would involve districting the city into Council districts, it would probably not be as popular as to elect by wards. A scheme of districting the city into Council districts, for the Select branch, and the reduction of the number of members to eighteen or twenty, is favored by some citizens, and we believe merits consideration. It would probably secure the choice of our best citizens as members, and would mitigate to a great extent ward clamor in one branch of the Councils, and secure in its stead a policy that would take a more comprehensive view of the general interests of the whole city.

The subject is one that merits consideration to the end that the necessary legislative authority may be obtained next winter at Harrisburg to reduce the number of members of the Select Council.

WHISTLING UP COURAGE.

Our Republican friends are cautioned against believing the many stories set afloat by the opposition to the effect that certain members of our party are about to desert it to award their support to Mr. Greeley. In putting forth such falsehoods the Democracy play a game as bold as it is dishonorable, and they are welcome to all the political capital which they may derive from it. Their hope is to encourage some into an enlistment into their ranks by flattery, and through the influence of those to draw weaker partisans to their support. Before many days shall have elapsed it will be known what sort of men, and who they are, who will desert the Republicans in order to find opportunity to support the mongrel ticket. We honestly believe that not a hundred of members of our party will be found on that side when the roll is called and the lines are marked out. Only yesterday a prominent Democrat, who should have a higher regard for his word, exultingly proclaimed the apostacy from the Grant faith to that of Greeley of a well-known Republican, whose back-sliding might be deemed of some importance. We made it our business to interview the alleged deserter, and he denounced the insinuation, in the words of the old philosopher, as a "villainous lie," and proclaimed, in an enthusiastic manner, his loyalty and devotion to the party of progress and the ticket of Grant and Wilson, which he never thought of deserting. Nor did he ever furnish any ground for such report, except to remark to a Democrat that Greeley *might* be as good a man as Grant"—which he might be in some things, but not as President of these United States. So much for the truth regarding one reported convert. Verily, the opposition must be destitute of political food, when they feed on such thin diet. The truth is, they are both alarmed and disappointed. When they took passage in the Greeley boat they confidently expected that hundreds of Republicans would embark in the same vessel, but were not right in their anticipations. They, in November, will sing:

The boat had left the stormy land,
A stormy sea before her,
When, oh! too bad for Greeley's band
The tempest gathered o'er her.

Now, as to the Democrats not taking any stock in the nomination of Greeley. They number hundreds everywhere. Even in this community where they have so faithfully stood by the late defunct Democratic party through thick and thin, they are counted by scores. It was our intention to spread before our readers this morning a list of many such, who either accept Grant as a leader or will not vote at all. On consideration, however, we refrain from doing so, inasmuch as most are business men who would not relish the posting of their names and political preference before the public. Then, again, were such a list furnished the enemy, they would make some use of it in order to whip back the recalcitrant members into the ranks they have deserted. The *Post* may publish its doubtful lists of deserting Republicans to its heart's content, but still not succeed in making the people believe that there are not two Democrats who will vote for Grant to one Republican who will vote for Greeley. November next will develop the fact most emphatically.

LEGISLATIVE DECORUM.

The American Congress in Europe is very generally held to be the most turbulent body entrusted with the legislative business of any nation in Christendom. It is occasionally, no doubt, the scene of disgraceful rowdyism, but not so much now as in other times when slavery discussions agitated the most earnest and malignant feelings. We have once or twice during a session the lie passed between honorable members of the House, and a great excitement follows, but it is soon repressed by the Speaker, and business goes on, in a hurly-burly manner it is true, but still it goes on; the rights of minorities are respected, and discussion is as untrammeled and courteous as possible in an assemblage of three hundred persons, all of whom are warm partizans. Our Senate is a respectable and well-behaved body at all times, and if it has a fault, it lies in an excess of dignity leading to long and prosy speeches. Its customs and rules permit the full discussion of public measures and insure for the most feeble minority and dullest Senator a fair hearing.

The American Congress in the dignity and good order of its deliberations compares very favorably with the British House of Commons or the French National Assembly. We have never known an attempt, even in the most critical period of the war, to suppress fair discussion in Congress, or silence an obnoxious speaker by clamor. Yet such demonstrations are by no means uncommon in Parliament and the French Assembly, the latter particularly. When Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke and his friends made their Republican speeches in the Commons a few months ago, exposing the cost of maintaining royalty the great mass of the members contemptuously left their seats, while those that remained silenced the speakers by yells, hoots, screeches, cat-calls, etc. There was a common purpose to deny the minority, and a very feeble minority it is, a hearing. We have no record of any exhibition of that sort in Congress.

As to the French Assembly its proceedings occasionally go ahead of any deliberative body in the world in scenes of disorder and intimidation. We have an illustration in point in a historic debate that took place in the Assembly on the first of this month, on the bill revising the tax system so as to increase the revenue. It was characterized by the most frenzied excitement, and created a great deal of alarm in Paris. Some of M. Thiers' estimates were questioned, and he vindicated them amid much disorder. M. Rouher, the Napoleonic leader, refused to accept the figures of the President, the latter replied, and this scene ensued:

M. Thiers continuing—Really had I been the ruin of my country I could not oftener be interpied.

M. Galloni d'Istria (M. Rouher's right-hand man)—Who ruined our country? 'Tis your policy which has ruined it. (Angry exclamations and murmurs.)

M. Thiers—Who ruined our country? 'Twas not I; I did not ruin it! There are people here (pointing to M. Rouher) who can answer your question. (Intense excitement. Thunders of applause.)

M. Gancai d'Istria—'Tis your policy since 1860! (Angry exclamations.)

M. Thiers—My policy? No, 'tis yours. ("Good, good!" Thunders of applause.)

Marquis de Franclieu (the author of the recent letter to Duke d'Aumale about the flag)—Avenge the wrongs the Empire put on us! 'Tis the Empire which delivered us over to the Prussians and to free trade. (Long and intense excitement.)

M. Thiers—At all epochs all nations, and the French nation in particular, have had the liberty to tax raw materials introduced into its frontiers. It is a natural right which belongs to all nations. It has been compromised. It has not been lost; it has been compromised. The proof is that we are obliged to negotiate now, whereas heretofore we had the absolute right to levy it. This is a grievous burden; but had we absolutely lost this right—do you dream what an accusation you bring against yourself by advancing that assertion? ("Good! good!" Bravos and applause on the Left.) Very fortunately, you boast here of having done our country more harm than you have in reality done it. (Thunders of applause on the Left.)

M. Rouher then attempted to get the floor to reply to the President, but he was met with great uproar and exclamations. He finally succeeded in speaking a few words, in which he referred to his services as Napoleon's minister in negotiating the commercial treaty in 1860. Then this occurred:

M. Rouher—I declare that I believe that I should still do service to my country should I succeed in showing to the Assembly—(The most vehement protestation on the Left and in some other parts of the Assembly against such language.)

Many different Voices—What! Your "services" again! 'Tis absolutely intolerable! "Services!" Your "services!" What service have you ever done France?

M. Taberlet—France is dying of your services.

M. Berlet—Your services! France has lost Alsace and Lorraine—these are your services.

M. Malartre, addressing M. Rouher—Go on; the good of the country is the monopoly of no party.

M. Cazot—Proscribers ought to have the modesty of silence in the presence of the proscribed.

The scene which now occurred baffles language to describe. The whole Left was on its legs, some brandishing their arms in the air, others, a legion, shaking their fists at M. Rouher, all bent forward in a frenzy, these shrieking insolent epithets, those yelling imprecations, others bawling protestations. M. Tolair went furious to the Right; two Deputies of the Right seized him by the collar, and now jerking, then hustling him, pushed him back to his seat. This personal remonstrance sobered him for the rest of the sitting. The scene brought one line to memory, "Hell is empty and all the devils are here," for only devils, or the tenants of bedlam could imitate such a pandemonium lashed to frenzy. M. Rouher, standing in the tribune, extremely pale, but extremly resolute. M. Thiers blanched, furrowed with wrinkles, wriggling on his seat mad with excitement.

Mr. Rouher—I said, gentlemen—(Renewed uproar.)

M. de Pressensi (the Protestant clergymen)—Come, let us hear about those "services" of yours!

Many Voices—The order of the day! the new treaty! We move the reaty be read!

President of the Assembly—Gentlemen, M. Rouher has the floor.

M. Jules Favre—He has no right to speak of the services he has done our country.

M. Gavini—Pray tell us your services to France, M. Jules Favre!

M. Galloni d'Istrai—Have liberty of debate respected, Mr. President. (Vehement exclamations on the Left.) Give M. Jules Favre the floor and he will be better heard. (Immense confusion.)

President of the Assembly—I beg of you, gentlemen, a little calm and impartiality. (Protestations on some benches of the Left.)

Right and Centre—Order! Order! Call the interrupters to order!

The President of the Assembly here appealed for a hearing for M. Rouher, who managed despite incessant interruptions to lay his reply clearly before the Assembly. But all this was the prelude to a still more extraordinary scene, when the Foreign Minister laid before the Assembly the new treaty with Germany which has been received with general disappointment in France because it secures no substantial advantage, notwithstanding it was trumpeted as a great diplomatic triumph by the government. Here is what followed in the As embly when M. Rouher had concluded his speech:

M. de Remusat (Minister of Foreign Affairs)—Gentlemen, we have the honor to present to the National Assembly and to submit to its approbation the convention which the President of the Republic has concluded with the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany.

M. Laurent Pichat (in a loud, clear, ringing voice)—Listen, Monsieur Rouher! Good, good! Thunders of applause on the Left! protestations on some benches of the Right.

M. Rouher's face was flushed with blood, his eyes flashed fire, he evidently was furious.)

M. de Rumusat (continuing)—To provide the terms and conditions of the payment by France of the money still due and of the evacuation of its territory by the German soldiers.

M. Prax Paris (in a loud, clear, ringing voice)—Listen, Monsieur Jules Favre! (Ah! ah! Laughter and applause on Right and Centre; protestations and murmurs on Left.)

M. Billy—Those who applaud forget there are representatives from Alsace and Lorraine here present.

M. Depeyre—Empire and republic, listen both of you!

M. Herve de Saisy—Listen to the voice of France; I raise only voice to which you should hearken! (Great excitement and general uproar.)

M. Jules Favre rose and said something, which was drowned in the tumult.

A Deputy—Perhaps you ought never to forget the principal author of its misfortunes.

Marquis de Grammont—Who was the cause of the treaty! The Bonapartists—nobody else.

The President again interfered, and after repeated efforts at last succeeded in obtaining silence, in which the Minister of Foreign Affairs continued his remarks. So ended one of the most disgraceful scenes ever witnessed in a French Assembly.

We quote these extracts aside from their intrinsic interest, that our readers may see that their national representatives compare favorably in the dignity and courtesy of their deliberations with either the French Assembly or the House of Commons. Congress has had a bad name long enough, and not wholly undeserved. The practice of long and tiresome speeches on political questions, wholly outside of pending legislative business, is a most pernicious one, and we hope to see it abolished with the *Congressional Globe* and the franking privilege. Yet, with all its faults and absurdities, there is freedom of debate in Congress and the rights of minorities are fully conceded. This can hardly be said to be the the case either in Parliament or the French Assembly, when the power of a majority to howl and hoot down a minority is constantly asserted.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A "CALL" has been issued for a Republican State Convention in New York, at Utica, on the 21st of August. New York will elect a Governor next fall, and the contest is likely to be exciting. George Wm. Curtis is spoken of as the Republican candidate, and either Hoffman, Church, or Kernan as the Democratic.

THE Chattanooga (Tenn.) *Herald* publishes the following extract from a private letter, written by an eminent ex-Confederate General of Virginia to the editor of that journal:

"I have felt and do feel great satisfaction that my course is approved by such as you. Each day makes me more zealous in Gen. Grant's behalf. Gross injustice is done him by a number of the old Confederates; not so much by those who fought, but by those whose occupation it was during the war, as it is now, to abuse Yankees, while at a safe distance from them. Reflecting that but for his magnanimity scores of our bravest and best men might and probably would have been executed and a gulf have thereby been dug 'twixt North and South, so wide and deep that ages could not have filled it up, I do not see or understand why he is not ardently supported by most of the true and brave men in the South."

RECRUITS for Greeley, of malcontents and doubtful persons from the Republican ranks, are by no means numerous in the Eastern States. The information from that section is summed up by the Boston *Advertiser* as follows:

"The truth is that the Republican nominations are accepted and sustained throughout New England with unanimity scarcely paralleled in times of political excitement. The first State election takes place in Maine early in September, and the first interest naturally centres there. The State is quoted 'doubtful' in the Greeley lists. Vermont and Massachusetts are not more certain to remain Republican than Maine is. New Hampshire and Connecticut are already quoted as surrendered. The most intelligent Republicans in those States assure us that they will hold their own, and that there is no sign of defection in either State sufficient to give them a moment's alarm. There is no Greeleyism in Rhode Island outside of the Democratic minority."

THAT mysterious sickness of Gratz Brown is still the subject of anxious solicitude on the part of the Greeley organs, which kindly furnish the public with daily bulletins of the condition of the patient. He had so far recovered at the last accounts as to accord an interview to a reporter of the *Sun*, who informed him that his illness had assumed "a national importance" to which the elegant and accomplished Brown replied: "Yes, I suppose if I had kicked the bucket it would have been quite an item." The public will be glad to learn that Brown hopes to derive benefit from his sickness by learning to "take better care of himself in the future."

THE letter of Mr. DePauw, of New Albany, who was placed on the Greeley ticket in Indiana to secure a certain denominational influence, has been published peremptorily declining the doubtful honor. It concludes as follows:

With the very highest regards and best wishes for the thousands of Republicans and hosts of Democrats who have desired to confer this honor upon me, and with an earnest hope that Senator Hendricks may be elected Governor of Indiana in 1872 and President of the United States in 1876, I am respectfully yours,

W. C. DEPAUW.

Not one word about Horace, of Chappaqua!

THE *Herald* reports an interview by one of its correspondents with General Grant at Long Branch last week. It concludes as follows:

Correspondent—Now, tell me, Mr. President, did Greeley ever make any complaints to you about your office, before he thought proper to be tempted by a prospective nomination, to go back on you?

Grant—No; personally he never uttered a complaint. He first grumbled through his paper, I believe, and then his spokesmen, as they called themselves, came grumbling to me about his not getting more of the patronage of the Government to dispose of. The truth about Greeley is, he has been always surrounding himself with men of disreputable character, and wanting to put them into important offices. I could not provide for all of them, and most of them I could not afford—the country itself could not afford—to in any decent place. I had afterwards to remove, for incompetency, or misconduct of some kind or other, almost every man to whom I gave an appointment on his recommendation. Such persons as Camp and Lamont, and those people. One man (Ferguson) the Senate very properly, I believe, refused to confirm. Mr. Greeley would have filled the Civil Service with all the worthless men in the country if I had let him; but I would not let him. This is the trouble.

Correspondent—That is, according to Mayor Brown, of St. Louis, why Carl Schurz deserted your party, too.

Grant—Mayor Brown is perfectly correct, as far as I know.

THE following is published in the Albany *Evening Journal*, and is indorsed by the New York *Times* as true in every particular:

"On Sunday morning last, much to the surprise and indignation of the congregation, Horace Greeley, accompanied by George N. Sanders and Theodore Tilton, walked into Rev. Dr. Chapin's church, taking seats in Mr. Greeley's pew. It was soon known that the notorious traitor who who was hatching conspiracies in Canada during the whole of the rebellion was Mr. Greeley's guest, and an expression of disgust was manifest in almost every countenance, for in our whole city there is not a congregation more d stinguished for its intelligence and loyalty than this one. Nor did the circumstance fail to attract the attention and the rebuke of the eminent and eloquent pastor, whose patriotic heart must have burned with indignation to see a man who had conspired to burn our city and assassinate our President, thus openly and shamelessly patronized by a prominent member of his congregation."

A REPORT comes from the West that Mr. Charles A. Eldridge, the Democratic representative in Congress for the Fourth district of Wisconsin, has announced himself unequivocally and unalterably opposed to Greeley, and in favor of Grant "as a choice of evils."

YACHTING.

The Capital Invested in Pleasure Yachts—What it Costs to Enjoy Yachting.

It is estimated by yachtsmen of prominence and experience that the pleasure-yachts of the New York Club alone must have cost nearly $2,000,000, while the fleets of the whole country cost about $5,000,000. The yachts of the Brooklyn Club cost $350,000; Atlantic, $400,000; and all others in New York bay about $300,000. The Eastern Club of Boston harbor is very wealthy, owning yachts valued at $400,000. The best class of pleasure vessels cannot be built and equipped for less than $150 a ton, or about $5,000 for a sloop of 35 tons, the smallest craft which can be constructed with due regard to comfort and convenience in a cruise.—Yacht-builders declare that a roomy cabin, large enough to accommodate the average grown person, cannot be had of less than 6 feet of tonnage. A crew of five men is necessary to such a yacht, and these cost, during the summer cruise of from six to eight, at least $150 a month. It is necessary to employ one of the crew as steward during the whole year, in order that the yacht may be taken care of. The expenses for food are to be added to all this, so that the investment is dearly bought. But as the yacht at the same original outlay will accommodate say from six to ten guests, the cost does not appear unfavorable with the expenses at a crowded hotel at the Springs or sea-side, and the accommodations they yacht are immeasurably superior to those of the hotel in the season.

These figures give only an indistinct idea of the cost of larger yachts. The famous Henrietta was sold, after her triumph in 1866, when quite an old vessel, having seen rough service in the war, for $30,000. Having answered her purpose, James Gordon Bennett, Jr., immediately bought the Fleetwing, one of the vessels which he had beaten in the famous dead-of-winter ocean race, and had her lengthened and otherwise improved. It was this magnificent vessel which was beaten in the ocean race of 1870 by the English-built Cambria, for which he sold the latter $30,000. The Resolute of Mr. A. S. Hatch, the smallest and one of the most elegant of the schoonner yachts of the New York Club, being 170 feet on the main deck, was built in war times. The largest schooner yacht in the country, the Sappho of Mr. Douglass, cost much less than this, proportionately. Yachts built in the excellent staunch style of these endure far many years. They may grow out of fashion, or may be excelled by new models, for the art of yacht-building improves with each year, but they never rot if cared for. The English yacht Pearl, built in 1818 by the Marquis of Anglesea, has outlived her famous master and all his family except one son, Lord Alfred Paget. This young nobleman, inheriting the tase of his father (who, in spite of his great qualities as a cavalryman, was, to use his own expression, "the most thoroughbred yachtsman in England,") has lately abandoned his old love for a new steam yacht, and the Pearl lies rotting in ordinary. There are several very old yachts in the American fleet, the America itself having now attained a generation of years without losing any part of the vigor of youth.—*W. F. G. Shanks, in Scribner's for August.*

THE CORN CROP.

Prospects of the Yield.

It seems to be generally conceded that the coming August will bring us one of the best corn crops ever known. Reports from the West and Southwest are in the highest degree encouraging, while the eastern portions of the Middle States, and especially the districts centering in Philadelphia, have experienced the best possible conditions of success. The long-continued heat, so annoying to animal nature, just suits the nature of corn, especially when accompanied by the regular showers we have had of late.

Generally the corn crop in the East is not a matter of supreme concern, as it is usually raised so cheaply in the West that it is not regarded as one of the most profitable articles to grow. But this year additional interest attaches to it from the partial failure of the hay crop. The absence of rain and snow during the winter left the ground without its usual spring moisture; and this, followed by a dry spring, injured the growth of the grass materially. In most of the barns within fifty miles of Philadelphia, and from which she draws most of her supplies, there is generally at hay time enough on hand to last nearly a year ahead. But this season the new hay was taken in nearly empty barns. This is probably the condition of things in most of our Eastern locations. Hay will, therefore, be likely to hold its present high price until the crop of 1873 is secured, and corn fodder proportionately increase in value.

There has, indeed, been a steady appreciation in corn fodder for some years. Many years ago it had scarcely any value, but for a long time past it has formed the bulk of food for dry cows. It has been found that when well cured it is equal to hay for horses, and on those farms where there is more grown than the cows can use, it is coming into use as a popular horse feed. It is well understood now by intelligent farmers that there is very little gain in the weight of corn after the first cool night's come; hence the stalks can be cut while tolerably green, thus furnishing excellent fodder and a full crop of corn at the same time. Instead of its being left out in shocks on the field, where the best portions are washed out by the rains, it is now better cared for, and when not actually kept in the best condition in dry seasons, as hay is, at least receives the protection of stacking up in rain-proof a manner as possible.

This increasing care for corn fodder will receive a new impetus this season from the scarcity of hay, and the very favorable corn season will also tell in its favor.

The welfare of the human race is so intimately bound up with that of our domestic animals that even the man who owns no horse or cow can rejoice at the prospect of a bountiful corn crop.

UNCLE SAM has at last acquired a "dear little isle of his own" away off in the South Sea. It is called "Tutuila," not a very beautiful name, but 'twill do. Having assumed possession, the next thing in order is to send George Alfred Townsend out there to "write it up." If Walt Whitman can be spared from his clerkship at Washington he might accompany George to prepare a poetical catalogue of the products and resources of the island. A South Sea "yawp" from Walt would be an interesting contribution to the statistics of Polynesia.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. LEMUEL TODD Cumberland,
DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION:
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon;
LEVI BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
R. N. MCALLISTER, Cumberland;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming,
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL P. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;
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W. H. AINEY, Lehigh;
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CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT:
JAMES S. NEGLEY, of Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS—XXIInd DISTRICT:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, of Allegheny,
(Subject to District Conference.)
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE:
JAMES P. STERRETT, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LAW JUDGE:
EDWIN H. STOWE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LEGISLATURE:
H. H. MCCORMICK, 1st District, Pittsburgh,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, 2d District, Pittsburgh,
J. D. RAMSEY, Allegheny.
HYDE SAMPLE, of Sharp.
J. W. BALLANTINE, of Temperanceville,
A. H. YOUNG, of Hebron.
J. C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins.
FOR SHERIFF:
JOHN H. HAHL, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF COURTS:
W. H. MCCLEARY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEXANDER HILANDS, of Pittsburgh.
FOR RECORDER:
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, of Pittsburgh.
FOR REGISTER:
JOSEPH H. GRAYS of Pittsburgh.
FOR COMMISSIONER:
JAMES MCGUNNEGLE, of Chartiers.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
JAMES W. BELL, of Robinson.
DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOMAS MACCONNELL, J. W. F. WHITE,
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TRUSSES.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done.

This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life.

Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured, with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

MINERAL WATER DEPOT.

Excelsior Saratoga Water on draught.
Deep Rock Water on draught.
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Vichy Water on draught.
Blue Lick Water on draft.
Also, St. Louis (Michigan) Magnetic Spring Water.
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In bottles—sold by the dozen, or by the case or barrel, at the lowest prices.

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Smith streets.

N. B.—Called for and Water drawn from the Frost King Soda Water Apparatus, the finest in the city.

THE WEAR AND TEAR OF LIFE.

The cares, anxieties and misfortunes of life have as much to do with shortening it as disease. They are in fact the source of many ailments and physical disabilities. Nervous weakness, dyspepsia, affection of the liver, disturbances of the bowels, headaches, hypochondria and monomania are among these distressing results. It is, therefore, of great importance that persons whose minds are oppressed with heavy business responsibilities, or harassed by family troubles, or excited by the pursuit of pleasure, or perplexed by a multiplicity of enterprises, or in any way overtaxed or overworked, should keep up their stamina by the daily use of a tonic. Thousands of persons thus circumstanced have enabled to bear up against the difficulties in which they are involved, and to retain their strength, as the only reliable tonic, and a prompt relief in the latter's stomach Bitters. Diseases which are prone to attack the body when debilitated and broken-down by physical labor, mental work or exhausting physical shocks, are kept at bay by the resistant power with which this incomparable tonic endows the nervous system and the vital organs. The blood is purified by it, thus generating the elements of strength from every pore, an invigorant is absolutely essential to the safety and comfort of the public, and is required even by the most robust if they desire to keep their athletic capabilities in status quo. Hence a course of Rostetter's Bitters is particularly useful at this period of the year as a defense against the invisible disease afloat in a sultry atmosphere. It is the most potent of all preventive medicines, and for all complaints which affect the stomach, the liver and the bowels, and interfere with the perfect digestion and assimilation of food, it is the standard remedy.

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STEAM ENGINES,

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Machinery,

STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
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Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

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May and June Styles

STRAW, FELT AND GOSSAMER

HATS,

Newest Styles,
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LOWEST PRICES,
AT
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Dress Goods Reduced.

SEERSUCKER'S FRENCH GINGHAMS,
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At Greatly Reduced Prices.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS very low at

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At No. 96 Market Street.

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FIFTY BUILDING LOTS

In Fourteenth ward, within 1½ miles of the Court House

FOR SALE

at low prices and upon easy terms.

J. M. GAZZAM,
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GET THE BEST
Howe Standard,
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SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fix tures. Scales repaired.
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HORNE & CO.'S,

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New Novelties in Jet and Bead Ornaments, Head Bands, &c.
Fine Fans.
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Narrow Trimming Ribbons, all colors.
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Fancy Ostrich Tips and Wings.
Linen Sleeves, Collars and Cuffs.
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New Blonde Plaitings and Neck Ruching.
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A choice assortment of all widths of Flouncing, Edging and Inserting at bargain prices.

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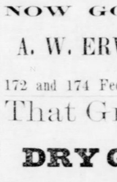

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Buy and sell all kinds of

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OF PITTSBURGH,

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Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

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jy17:v11 WM. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, July 20, 1872.

The charming weather of to-day had a most exhilerating effect on all kinds of out-door operations. The banks, being abundantly supplied with funds, were free leaders, and put everything appertaining to business in a cheerful condition. But few offerings left the banks, and what there was, was readily taken by private bankers. There has been a considerable amount of Pittsburgh paper placed in the east this week, and the fact shadowed forth by this paper some time since that Philadelphia capitalists were looking for investments here, is every day becoming more apparent. With the aid that Philadelphia can, in this shape, afford Pittsburgh, if generously applied, would double this city in the next ten years in wealth, population and influence, and benefit Philadelphia more than it possibly could any other way. That the capitalists of the Quaker City are awakening up to this fact, there can be no doubt, and their result is as sure to follow as that of one member of a family who help another from the same parentage. The coal, iron and oil of Western Pennsylvania will do more for the city of the Delaware and Schuylkill than all the Atlantic trade she can become possessed of. A visit over the Central Road will fully demonstate this; for great as the through trade isover this route, the local business is the foundation of profit. The interests of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh are identical, and so soon as this is realized by the people of both cities, so soon will the influence possessed by them throughout the country be doubled.

The coal men have been very successful in their coal business. The amount shipped on this rise so far is up to 9,000,000 bushels, the return for which, in the shape of greenbacks and New York exchange, will be gratifying to many persons.

Gold still continues wavering between 114 and 115. The European steamers, on Wednesday, took out $2,740,000 in specie. An English paper, of July 5th, says: "Gold has been in good demand the last two days, and, for Germany, the sum of £493,000 was withdrawn from the bank. Further amounts will be sent, but the imports from America and elsewhere are expected to be very large. About £103,000 have been sent into the bank during the week, about £112,500 have been received from New York, £19,580 from Alexandria, and £5,500 from Africa. Silver is in better demand from the Continent, and the price has been improved to 60¾ per oz. standard."

For local stocks there is considerable demand, without any sellers. In other matters there is no change worthy of note.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Saturday.
Bonds—1881	117¾
5-20— 1862	115½
" 1864	115¾
" 1865	116¼
" 1865 new	114½
" 1867	115¾
" 1868	115¾
10-40s	113½
Currency 6's	114⅝
Gold	114¼
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	97¾
Erie	52
Harlem	115
Fort Wayne	96¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91
Rock Island	111¾
St. Paul, Common	55¾
Do Preferred	78½
Wabash	76¼
Do Preferred	88
Union Pacific	38
Ohio & Mississippi	46¾
Pacific Mail	77¾
West Union Telegraph	75¾
Adams Express	98
U. S. Express	87¼
Wells, Fargo	88

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	58¾
Penn'a. Allotments	58¾
Reading, R. R	58¾
United Co's. New Jersey	126
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	57
Central Transportation	48
Empire Transportation	55
Union Transportation	81
Pittsburgh City 6's	74¾
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	93½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59
Philadelphia & Erie	27½

NEW YORK, July 20, 1872.

Gold opened at 114¼, sold up to 114⅜, and closed dull at 114⅝@114¾. Loans 1 to 2 per cent. for carrying. Clearances $46,000,000. Specie shipments to-day $704,998; for the week $4,641,026. Money easy at 3 to 4. The bank statement is favorable, and shows an increase in legal reserve of $315,075. Governments dull and steady all day at yesterday's prices. State bonds dull and heavy; Tennessee weak; Missouri sixes heavy at 94¾. The stock market opened at about last night's prices—in some cases ½ per cent. better. St. Paul strong and sold at 56¼ on first call; Pacific Mail sold up to 78¼; Erie 52¾; Panama very strong, and sold up to 115, against 115½ yesterday. In the afternoon the market was quiet, and closed dull.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. 6's '81, coupons, 117¾; 5-20s '62, 115¾ bid; do '64, 115¾@115¾; do '65, new, 114½; do '68, 115¼@115⅝; do '68, coupons, 115@115¾; 10-40s, 112⅝. Currency 6s 114¾ bid; dew 5 per cents, 113⅝.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee, 73; do, new, 73¼; South Carolina, July, 29¼; do, April, 25; Missouri 6s, 94¼.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 75¾; Adams Express, 98; Wells, Fargo & Co. do, 98; United States do, 87½; American Merchants do, 74½; Pacific Mail, 87¼; New York Central, 97¾; Erie, 52; Harlem 115; Michigan Central, 115; Michigan Southern, 92¾; Union Pacific, 38; Illinois Central, none; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 91; Chicago & Northwestern, 74½; do preferred, none; Rock Island, 111½; St. Paul, 55¾; do preferred, none; Toledo & Wabash, 76¼; Fort Wayne, 96¼; Chicago & Alton, 117; Ohio and Mississippi, 46¾; Quicksilver, 42.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, July 20, 1872.

ASHES—Quiet and unchanged.

APPES—Coming in freely, and we now quote at $2 to $3 per bbl for common to medium, and $3.50 to $4 for prime to choice.

BUTTER—There is considerable inquiry for strictly prime, and his selling readily at 18 to 20. Common and medium is in fair supply and dull.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and unchanged; in the absence of sales we continue to quote at 5 to 8 cents per lb.

BEANS—Small sales at $2.50 to $3 per bushel.

CHEESE—We are reported a steady demand at unchanged prices; 10 to 10½ for prime Dairy; 11 to 11¾ for Factory, and 12 to 12½ for Goshen.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$5.50 per box.

CARBON OIL—The jobbing trade continues very light, and prices are nominally unchanged.

CEMENT—Rosendale, $4.25@4.50 per bbl; Louisville, $2.25@2.75; Akron, $2.50@2.75; Calcined Plaster, $4.50; Land Plaster, $2.75@3.00; Cleveland and Perrysburg Lime, $1.75@2.00.

COAL—Continues very quiet, and the stock is almost exhausted. Country Land is in steady demand, with sales at 8 to 8½.

EGGS—The receipts during the past day or two have been rather large, and the market is weak, though prices are without quotable change; 16 may still be regarded as the ruling quotation.

FEATHERS—There is a steady demand, but we can report a fair volume of business in the aggregate, but there is no change in prices; if anything, the feeling is less strong as well as was early in the week, as the weather cleared off again, and to-day is very favorable for harvesting. We continue to quote, in a jobbing way, at $7.50 to $8.25 for fair to choice spring wheat, and $8.50 to $9 for fair to choice red winter. Rye flour, $5.50.

GRAIN—There has been considerable inquiry for small lots of Wheat from country millers, and, with a very limited supply, prices are higher; red winter may be quoted at $1.75 to $1.80. However, no considerable amount could be disposed of at these quotations, as city millers are unwilling to go above $1.60@1.65, which is high enough when the price of flour is taken into consideration. Oats continue steady, with a fair demand, and we can report sales at 40 to 42 for good and to prime. Corn has quiet trade and unchanged, 58 to 60 for either ear or shelled. The arrivals recently have been comparatively light, but the supply is fully up to the demand, which, as a rule, is confined mainly to supplying immediate requirements. Rye is quiet and, in the absence of sales, may be quoted at 75 to 80 cts. No movement in Barley.

GROCERIES—Coffee is quiet and, if anything, a little weakish, and while there is no quotable change, operators are evidently apprehensive in regard to the future. Refined Sugars were quoted up an ⅛ to ¼ on Friday, in the east, but to-day there is no change again; several orders have been made recently to bull the market, but without success. Molasses, Syrups, etc., etc., quiet and unchanged.

GRINDSTONES—Crushed, 13½; granulated, 13; powdered, 13¾; A, 12; B, 11¾; Ex C, 11¾; C, 11¼; Circle C, 11¾; Chesapeake, Ex C, 11¼; Lovering, 11¼; Knights C yellow, 10½.

COFFEE.—Fancy, 24½; prime, 23½; good, 22½; fair, 22; roasted, 27.

SYRUPS.—Sugar house drips, 70; white; choice syrups, 65; good, 55; fair, 50; common, 35@40; blackstrap, 25.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 80; Porto Rico, 65.

RICE.—Carolina, 9¼@10; Rangoon, 7¾@9; Patna, 8½.

HAY—Baled is quiet and unchanged; sales in a regular way at $25 to $30, according to quality.

HEMP—Kentucky rough, $130 per ton.

LARD OIL.—May be quoted at 70 to 72 cts for No. 1 Extra.

POTATOES—In fair supply, but with a steady demand prices are maintained; $2.50 to $3 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 7c; Sugar-cured Shoulders, 10c; Breakfast Bacon, 11¾c; Rib Sides, 8c; Short Rib Sides, 8¼c; Clear Sides, 9c; Sugar-Cured Hams, 15¾c; Dried Beef, 18¾c; Lard, in tierces, 10c; half bbls, 10¾c; pails, 11¾c. Mess Pork, $15.00. Ham Sausage, 10¼c.

POULTRY—Spring chickens 50 to 60 cts per pair; old stock, 70 to 90 cts, according to size.

RAGS—Sales at 2¾@4cts per lb.

SALT—Quoted at $1.75 per barrel by the car load, and $1.90 by the jobbing way.

SEEDS—The is a steady demand for flax seed, and little offering; we continue to quote at $2.

TALLOW—Is steady at 8 to 8¾ cents.

WILLOWS—Offerings light; sales in a small way at 10 cts.

WHISKY—Highwines steady but unchanged; 93@94 cts in a jobbing way.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, July 20, 1872.

The market this week has ruled steady all week and closes strong with indications of a still further appreciation in value. Crude, at Parker, was quoted this afternoon at $5.70 to $5.72½ for bbl, the latter point it has touched for some time; we understand that there was a sale under the hammer, early in the day, at $3.67¾. Refined also firmer but not quotably higher; sales of 4,000 bbls last half August at 22¾; and 2000 bbls half at 23¼; July or August nominal at 22@22½; September, 22¾@23¼; the inquiry at present seems to be centered mainly on August.

Oil Barrels continue weak, but prices are without quotable change; city barrels may be quoted at $1.75 to $1.80 according to delivery; country $1.70.

Receipts crude this week, 27,570; last week, 40,088; January to date, 609,800; sametime last year, 595,729; do refined this week, 16,168,; last week, 19,239; January 1st to date 383,493; sometime last year, 341,320.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.—L. Irwin & Co., 312 bbls, to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 100 bbls, to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Rfg. Co., 452 bbls to Logan Bros., & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co., 312 bbls to Tack, Bro., & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Works, 363 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Total 1539

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Fairview O W, acct. Thos. King				320	
Model " " Bushnell				463	
Sterling O W, acct. Jennings				296	
Keystone O W, acct. Sennings				162	
Vesta O W, acct. Fisher Bros				450	
Brilliant O W, acct. Bushnell				1000	
Citizens' O W, acct. Fisher Bros				240	
Crystal O W, acct. J. Bushnell				210	
Petrolite O W, acct. Fisher & H				80	
Cosmos O W, acct. H McKelvy				74	
Commercial O W, acct. H. McKelvy				930	
Liberty O W, Duncan & Young				80	
Citizens O W, Duncan & Young				154	
C. C. Beggs, 1 car oil				80	
D. P. Reighord, 1 do do				80	
A. B. Mills, 1 do do				80	
H. A. Stewart, 1 do do				80	
Total				5466	

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, July 20, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	426 cars.	412 cars.
Hogs	114 "	145 "
Sheep	74 "	52 "
Horses	12 "	10 "
Total	628	619

CATTLE.

Trade has been fairly active all week, and the market closes with a better feeling than has characterized it for some time past; there are several good and unfashionable reason for this, the most of which are, 1st, a diminished supply; 2d, more favorable advices from the east; 3d, the change in the weather, and 4th, there were but very few left over. The diminished receipts was not without its effect, as it stimulated the market, causing buyers to take hold with less hesitancy, and the advices from both Philadelphia and New York being more encouraging, gave dealers more backbone, and, in consequence, the great proportion of the offerings changed hands at about last week's quotations. The quality of the cattle was also better than it has been for some time, and while the supply of prime was not much, if any, larger than usual, the number of common green slippery cattle was comparatively light; the last mentioned grade of cattle are not wanted, and we are requested by dealers to advise farmers to keep them at home, as there are no buyers except at ruinously low price prices —less, perhaps, than they cost at home.

Prime to fancy 1400 to 1500 steers may be quoted at 6¼ to 6¾, though, so far as we could learn, there were no sales rising above the inside quotation; however, extra 1450 to 1500 steers fat and smooth would have brought 6¾; medium to good, 1200 to 1300, 5¾ to 6; and fair, 1000 to 1100 at 4¾ to 5.

Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:					
17	20,450	5 87	27	27,550	4 50
4	2,800	5 00	6	5,680	4 00
11	12,370	5 25	7	7,530	5 25
Hazlewood & B., sold:					
4	7,010	5 75	1	1,260	4 00
11	12,380	5 75	13	15,750	5 75
5	4,450	4 00	34	38,100	5 80
33	38,940	6 00	32	38,400	6 20
15	19,000	6 25	19	20,900	5 70
Sadler, Havens & Co., sold:					
33	38,270	5 65	16	20,290	5 95
18	19,440	5 37	10	12,000	5 50
Smith, Watson & B., sold:					
19	19,890	5 35	54	59,350	5 75
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:					
23	17,820	5 20	38	42,630	5 60
50	65,650	6 12	24	40,830	5 80
31	38,480	6 10	13	22,160	5 87
Ulery & Hamilton sold:					
18	21,050	5 50	17	20,150	5 50
65	82,070	6 10	11	12,500	5 25

HOGS.

Trade opened quite tame this morning, as buyers seemed to think that prices were too much inflated, and it being Saturday, owners were not disposed to hold over Sunday; hence the tameness above noted. In regard to the future of the market it is difficult to give even an intelligent conjectures, as the situation at the present time, is a very peculiar one. The most important feature we have to notice is the fact that there has been an active demand for shipment to Baltimore, at prices ranging from 4¾ to 4¾; while for Philadelphia hogs prices have still further advanced, and we now quote at 5 to 5¼, an advance of ¾ to ¾ of a cent per pound within the past week. In York hogs however the operations have been unusually light, in consequence of an injunction having been issued against the Comunipaw (New York) yards by the Board of Health, on a charge of being a nuisance, which, of course, was not without its effect in flattening out trade in this particular grade of hogs; there were some few sales, and quotations may be given at $4.10 to $4.50 according to quality. The arrivals, as will be seen, were unusually light, and this was the main cause of the advance; and if the arrivals should be at all large next week, a reaction is probable.

Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:					
58	11,810	5 10	69	20,060	5 20
84	22,400	5 20	293	74,190	5 00
28	6,880	4 75	79	16,860	4 30
Hazlewood & Blackstock, sold:					
85	24,050	5 25	25	6,100	5 00
Sadler, Havens & Co., sold:					
57	11,570	4 85	293	74,180	5 00
Holmes L. & Co., sold:					
232	66,650	5 25	33	5,760	4 30
143	34,700	5 05	310	73,280	5 25
90	28,480	5 17	18	1,720	4 30
Ulery & Hamilton sold:					
42	13,000	4 75	59	8,600	4 25
100	20,610	4 45	24	6,340	4 80
22	5,800	4 20	14	2,060	4 30

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The arrivals were larger than for some time past, but with an improved demand, trade was quite active and prices as compared with last week, may be quoted ¼ higher; there was a good demand for prime extra sheep and lambs for shipment to New York, and all the different grades were more active, and that, too, as above noted, at an advance. Prime to choice sheep, 4¾ to 5¼; extra 95 to 100 lbs quick at $5.75 to $6; and the offerings of this kind are very small; good 75 to 80 lbs, $4.85 to $5.10. Lambs were in demand and sold readily at 6 to 6½ for good 90 lbs. Coarse wool stock ewes in demand at $2.50 to $3 per head.

Henry Eresman bought during the week nine different lots of coarse wool Indianas at from $2.50 per head up to 5¼ cts per lb; 15 bunches of fine wool at from $4.90 up to $5.60; and 4 lots of Ohios at 5 to 6¾ cents.

Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:					
200	14,510	4 30	71	3,690	6 10
200	14,000	5 12	10	per head	$4 50
Hazlewood & B.					
189	15,130	5 00	116 lmbs	5,830	6 00
270	23,990	5 00	228	16,000	6 00
110	8,640	5 00	77 lmbs	per head	$2 80
20 lmbs per head		$3 00	441	36,460	5 40
192	14,410	4 20	157	12,900	5 12
175	14,720	4 80	138	11,110	5 00
216	18,360	5 40	20	per head	2 50
Sadler, Havens & Co. sold:					
168	14,530	4 75	198	15,080	4 55
Smith, Watson & B., sold:					
211	15,830	4 35	198	15,110	5 00
218	15,820	4 25	10	per head	$2 00
Holmes, L. & Co., sold:					
51	3,970	5 10	199	18,860	5 25
223	18,660	4 25	43	3,760	2 75
102	per head	$2 00	196	per head	$1 15
Ulery & Hamilton sold:					
224	17,310	5 05	113	10,040	5 00
27	lmbs 1,380	6 50	12	per head	2 75
74	3,210	5 50	22	per head	2 50

Wool.

The Detroit *Tribune* says: In Jackson, during the past week, 55,000 pounds of wool were bought, the prices ranging from 50@55, and a few small loads brought 56c more per pound. At Grass Lake the buyers have taken 75,000 pounds, paying 50@55c for fine delaine. At Chelsea 45,000 pounds have been taken; now paying 55@58c. In most of the towns the price offered is 50@55c. In the North it is as follows: In Greenville, Montcalm County, 25,000 pounds have been bought. In Ionia, 300,000 pounds have been purchased this year, the price ruling at 60c, but 55c are now the figures. At Mount Clements, 60,000 pounds is the amount bought, and the last price was 58c. In Ovid, 33,000 pounds were purchased, the average price being 55c. In Portland, 55c is the outside figure. In Lansing, 56,000 pounds were sold, 60c being given for the best. In Hastings, 48,000 pounds have been bought, the average price being 58@58c. At Manchester the receipts were small, 50@54c being the figures paid. In Ypsilanti, 6,500 pounds were taken at 50@55c. In Dexter, last week, 11,000 pounds were bought, and 55c was the highest figures paid.

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK.—Scotch Pig Iron has been held above the views of buyers, and has been inactive, with Glendarnock quoted at $50@$52; sales 600 tons, in lots, on private terms. No. 1 American Pig Iron has been very scarce, and quoted up to $53, from the hands of dealers, with sales reported of 200 tons in lots, at irregular prices. Iron Bars and Rails have been firm, but quiet.

BALTIMORE.—There is but little doing in Pig Iron at this season, but we note a strong feeling in the market, and prices of American are firm, and we quote as follows: No. 1 Foundry, —; No. 1 $50, No. 2 $49, and No. 3 $48. Charcoal Forge at $55@60 per ton. The receipts of Scotch have been free and the market is dull. We continue to quote Gartsherrie at $55, and Eglinton $52@53, ex ship, but understand some sales have been made at a concession. A portion of the receipts is being stored.

PHILADELPHIA.—Pig Iron is firmly held. Sales of No. 1 at $55; No. 2 at $51@52; Grey Forge at $48; Scotch Pig at $52@53; Refined Iron at 4¼@4¾ ton. Old rails sell for shipment at $51 ₰ ton, and rails at $5 65 ₰ keg.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Reese G & Co	3	Caughey & H	1
Pgh F & Iron Co	2	Nimick & Co, m	1
Brown & Co	1	Jno Moorhead	1
Total	7		3

PENN'A. CENTRAL R. R.

J Reamer	2	J. Painter & Son	1
Total	3		1

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Meridith T & Co	3	Shoenberger B & Co	27
Jas A Brown	2	Lucy Furnace	3
Wm Clark & Co	3		
Total	8		38

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, July 20—5 P. M.—Consols: money, 92¼@93¾; United States coupons: 5-20s of '62, 91¼; do '65, 92¾; do '67, 92¾. 10-40s, 89¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 20.—Cotton flat; middling upland 10½@10¾d; middling Orleans 10¾@10¾; sales 6,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. Red winter wheat 12s. Flour 27s. Corn 26s 6d. Lard 58s 6d. Cheese 63s 6d.

ANTWERP, July 20.—Petroleum 45¾f.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The dry goods market closed dull, with no transactions for the day worthy of note. Quotations remained firm on all domestic goods, and holders are apprehensive of no material decline. The tone of the market for the week has been more buoyant than its predecessor, and better results are expected from the coming week.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Cotton lower; middling upland 22c. Flour dull; superfine western and State $5.90@6.70; common to good extra do $6.75@7.50; white wheat western $7.30@7.75; extra Ohio $7.35@8.40. Corn Meal firm: western $3.10@3.90. Wheat steady at 95c. Rye dull and heavy and lower; No 1 Milwaukee afloat $1.48. Rye, Barley and Malt unchanged. Corn lower; steamer western mixed 54@58c; sales do. at 59@60c; yellow western 62c. Oats steady; western 40@43c; Ohio 44@46c. Eggs dull at 16@17c for western. Hay quiet; shipping 60@1.05. Coffee dull; Rio held at 15¼@18¾. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 7¾@8¾c; Cuba 8¾@9¾c. Petroleum: crude 12¾@12½c; refined 22¾c. Molasses unchanged. Turpentine firm at 48@48¾c. Leather and wool unchanged. Pork dull; new $13.50. Beef unchanged. Cut meats firm; hams 10@14c; shoulders 5¾@6¾c. Lard heavy; new No. 1 to prime steam 8@8¾c; new 9¾c. Butter dull; western 10@16c. Cheese firm at 7@9c.

Metals.—Manufactured copper unchanged; ingot lake 32¾@33c. Pig iron firmer; Scotch $49@50. Russia sheet quiet; 18c gold. Nails unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., July 20.—Flour: demand fair and market firm at $7.75@8.00. Wheat: demand good at full prices; old $1.60@1.62; new $1.45@1.50. Corn: dull and shade lower at 48@50c. Rye: demand fair at 69@72c. Oats and barley: dull and unchanged. Groceries: steady and unchanged. Pork: demand fair and market firm; regular held at $13; city last evening and to-day $13@16. Lard: steady and in moderate demand at 7¾@8¼c; kettle 8¾@9c. Bulk meats: demand good at full prices: 5¾@6¾; 6¾@7¼c. Bacon at 6¾@8¼@8¾c. Hams, sugar cured, firm and in good demand at 14@15c. Hogs: steady and in moderate demand at $4.30@4.60. Whisky: demand fair and firm at 88c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1,17¾ seller August; $1.25 cash and seller July. Corn steady, closing quiet at 40c seller July; 41¾c seller August; 42¾c seller September. Oats firmer at 26¾c cash; 25¾c seller August and September. Rye steady; saleable 55@56c. Barley steady at 56c seller September; No. 2 spot nominal at 50@54c, according to location. Pork firm at $14.25 seller August. Lard inactive; winter easier, offered at 9¼c; summer steady at 9¾c. Sugar cured hams strong; offerings light; winter 13@14c; summer 11@12c. Meats firm and nominally unchanged; shoulders 6¾c; short ribs 7c. Whisky strong; saleable 88c, generally held at 88½c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—Flour: quiet; superfine, $4.50@5.00; family, extra $5.00@5.50. Wheat, dull; fold red $1.80@1.83; new; $1.75; amber $1.90@1.95; white 1.90@1.92. Rye: western 80c. Corn dull; yellow 62c; mixed 60½c. Oats quiet; white 42@43c; mixed 41c. Provisions: steady; mess pork $14. Lard: dull at 9@9½c. Whisky: firm at 93c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 20.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal for No. 2 red winter at $1.51@1.55. Corn steady with moderate demand; high mixed 51c; low mixed held at 50c. Oats quiet and held at 35c. Petroleum: refined in moderate request at 20@20¼c car lots; 21@21½c trade lots.

Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, July 20.—Cotton at a standstill; no sales; receipts, gross, 115; exports to New York 2,278; stock 11,562.

SAVANNAH, July 20.—Cotton dull, nothing doing; middlings 21¾c; net receipts 56; exports coastwise 223.

MOBILE, July 20.—Cotton dull; middlings 22c; net receipts 6; gross 51; stock 1,038.

CHARLESTON, July 20.—Cotton dull; middlings nominal; net receipts 37 gross 196; stock 6,658.

GALVESTON, July 20.—Cotton nominal; good ordinary 20¼c; net receipts 49; stock 482.

NASHVILLE, July 20.—Cotton dull and nominal; low middling 20c.

MEMPHIS, July 20.—Cotton quiet; low middling 21¾c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 20.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat a shade better; No. 2 white Wabash $1,65; No. 2 amber $1,40; No. 1 red winter Ohio $1,60; No. 2 do $1,40. Corn dull but unchanged; high mixed 48c; white 52c. Oats dull and unchanged. Pork dull and nominal. Lard dull and nominal.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 20.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat buoyant and unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1,28¾; No. 2, $1,21. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No. 2 mixed, 39¼c. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No. 2, 26¼c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 83c. Barley unchanged; fall No. 2, 55c. Tobacco: sales 183 hhds; prices firm and active. Cotton dull and declined; middlings, 21¾c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R., July 20.—100 bbls lime, Bryce W & Co; 1 car shingles, Union P Mill Co; 6 bxs nadse, Polard & P; 5 bbls 1 beef, John Kessler; 1 car oats, W Welsh & Co; 3 crates, 6 casks ware, M W Sacket & Co; 1 car rags, House H & Co; 30 bxs cheese, Knox & O; 5 bbl, 10 bbl pilots oat meal, Dilworth Bro; 30 bxs 3 crates, 6 casks ware, M W Sacket & Co; 1 car rags, House H & Co; 30 bxs cheese, Knox & O; 5 bbl, 10 bbl pilots oat meal, Dilworth Bro; 30 bxs 185 bbls; prices firm and active. Cotton dull and declined; middlings, 21¾c.

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RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point, with six feet eight inches in the channel last evening. Very heavy rains last evening, with every indication of continuation, and another rise is not improbable.

The Louisville *Courier* says: Messrs. Sheehan & Scherr, contractors on the canal improvement, are rapidly preparing for their work. They have a number of men egaged in the quarries, and will commence delivering stone on the banks of the canal to-day. They will begin on the walls during the first of the coming week, and push the work through as fast as is consistent with making a good job of it. They will begin on the upper end of their contract. They have already made contracts for the timber for the coffer-dam they have to build.

—We found the following pharagraph, says the Cincinnati *Gazette*, in a St. Louis paper:

Mr. Joseph Whitten, a pilot of the Cincinnati packet Exchange, is now engaged in collecting money from steamboatmen to build a church for all of the Protestant persuasion, at Whitten's Island, below Jeffreyville Beach, the White boys following the river to furnish the bill. The boats are subscribing liberally. The Carrie Brooks and crew subscribed thirty dollars.

—The Peoples' Packet line of St. Louis has been incorporated, with a capital of $20,000, and the privilege of increasing to $100,000. Directors—W. F. Davidson, Samuel Price, John Sheehar, R. M. Roberts and P. S. Davidson.

—The following were the stockholders of the steamer Idlewild, Thursday, when Capt. Wm. Joe Fowler, Charles Carroll, Semonin & Dixon, Mat. Henning, Ragon & Dickey, Gus Lemoke, Gus DeSchneid and Hodge & Co.

—The Louisville DeRieux and S. H. Long are at St. Louis, preparing for a summer campaign. They will work out the $90,000 appropriation allotted for the mail route between that point New Orleans, and will then quit until more money is furnished.

—The St. Louis *Republican*, of Thursday, says: The Mary Davage, finding more money in running than lying up, concluded to take a cargo of corn around to the Ohio, and to have loading barges with 700 tons for Ashland and Cincinnati.

—The Warner, with three empty barges in tow, descended the falls late Friday evening, bound for St. Louis. She is the first boat that has descended the falle on the present rise.

—It is rumored that a settlement has been issued against the property of Elliott & Miller, steamboat owners at Memphis, they being one party upon the bond of the defaulting tax collector, McLean.

—The Bellevernon got 125 tons from the Mollie Ebert, which boat is laid up at Cincinnati. Joseph Alexander and Wm. Devers are her pilots.

—The Exchange was to have left Cincinnati on Saturday for this port, but she was to be followed on Sunday by the Junlata.

—Captain A. D. Wolfe is preparing the A. J. Abert to commence a cruise up the Ohio river, from Cairo to Pittsburgh, removing the snags and other obstructions from the channel.

—"Open warfare" has been proclaimed among the Cumberland river fleet of boats, heretofore under the management of Superintendent Dix.

—The Northwestern Union Packet Company have sold the Alex. Mitchell to the Northwestern Steamvoat Company for $13,000.

—The Bellevernon left Cincinnati for this port on Friday, and the Exchange arrived there the same day.

—Wabash river is rising.

RIVER PACKETS.

MONONGAHELA RIVER.

FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.—The fine New and Light Draught Passenger steamer WEST VIRGINIA,

PETER DONALDSON, Jr., Commander, Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Morgantown and intermediate ports. Returning, leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further particulars inquire of

GEO. A. PETTERSON, Agent.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

New Orleans SUGAR.

New crop good and prime New Orleans Sugar,

First of the Season.

JUST REC

HOME NEWS.

Persons leaving the city for the country, during the summer months, can have the GAZETTE by mail, at special rates, by leaving their names at our counting room.

Fatal "Horseback" Accident.

About noon on Saturday a man named John Harris was instantly killed while working in the American iron Works. The deceased was digging coal when a horseback gave way and fell upon him, crushing him into an almost shapeless mass. The remains were removed to his late residence and information of his death sent to the coroner.

Robbing the Government.

United States District Attorney Swoope has received instructions to enter suit against David Hays, late postmaster at Thonesta, Pa., for embezzlement. The money order account of Hays is $100.35 short, and he has been requested to settle but has refused to do so. Proceedings will be instituted against his official bond to recover the amount due the government, and a criminal suit will be also entered against him for embezzlement.

Another Suit.

On Friday evening Mr. E. A. Lappe, of Allegheny, appeared before Alderman McMasters and made an information, charging Messrs. John W. Pittock, John I. Nevin, Robert P. Nevin and E. H. Nevin, proprietors of the *Evening Leader*, with libel. The plaintiff is the gentleman who it was alleged by that paper had eloped with Miss Atkinson. The young lady, it will be remembered, has already commenced a suit and Mr. Lappe's information is in the same form as Miss A's. The accused gave bail for court in $2,000 each.

Bold Robbery.

On Friday night another bold robbery was committed in the vicinity of the Union Depot by two of a gang of thieves who seem to be operating with great success in our midst. A stranger in this city, who had been indulging in intoxicating liquors, fell asleep on the steps of the Rush House and was observed by the two thieves, who watched their opportunity and relieved the sleeper of his watch and chain. They then decamped but were followed by two gentlemen who had witnessed the transaction. When near the metal yards the thieves were overtaken and the return of the property was demanded, under pain of the police being called. The men thought it best to disgorge and the property was returned to the rightful owner.

Arrested in Kansas.

Information was received on Saturday at the Allegheny Mayor's office, that Samuel Teets, a fugitive from justice, had been arrested at Wachita, Kansas. Teets has been an object of interest for several months past. Several indictments for barraty, perjury, blackmailing, etc., were found against him at a recent term of the Criminal Court, and he was placed under bail to appear for trial. Some weeks before the term opened he disappeared, and when the cases were called his bail was forfeited. Chief Clark left for Kansas in the afternoon, armed with the necessary papers to bring the prisoner where justice awaits him.

Teets is the husband of Mrs. Teets, the woman in whose house Hadfield was killed by "Bruiser" Lynch.

The New Stock Yards.

It appears that some difficulties still surround the purchase of the tract of land near Wall's Station, which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have been negotiating for, with a view to removing the stock yards to that point. The fact that the Company were contemplating the purchase was noted in the GAZETTE some weeks since. It appears a satisfactory arrangements cannot be made with Mr. John McGinnis, who owns the farm lying between the two tracks of land purchased by them, as to the price. On Saturday morning Messrs. Hampton and Dalzell, Solicitors, filed a petition in Court asking for the appointment of viewers to assess the value of the property. The petition was filed and the argument on the motion will be heard on the 27th inst.

The French Band.

A meeting of the Reception Committee appointed to arrange for the welcome of the French Band, on Wednesday next, was held on Saturday night at the office of Joseph M. Gazzam, Esq.

It was announced that the A. P. Callow and McClure township bands would in all probability participate in the reception.

The conduct of the Great Western Band in volunteering its services was spoken of and highly praised.

A committee was appointed to proceed west and meet the band at some convenient point, and return to the city with its members.

The committee then adjourned to meet at the same place at 2:30 P. M. to-day, when all interested in welcoming the distinguished strangers are invited to be present.

Fatal Accident.

On Friday night an empty passenger car had been left standing on the siding at Sewickley, and the Leetsdale Accommodation train arriving there at about six o'clock, was to couple it on and take it to Leetsdale. John Miller, brakeman on the Leetsdale train, on its arrival ran back to the empty car to make preparations for coupling it on. While he was stooping, adjusting the link, the train was prematurely backed, and he was caught and dreadfully injured by the "bumpers." He was taken up immediately and carried into the room of a family living in the depot building, and every kindness was shown him by the members of the family and by Mr. Warren, the ticket agent. Drs. Murray and Dickson were summoned, and found that the unfortunate man was greatly injured internally. He lingered in great agony till Saturday evening when he died. Acting Coroner Butler held an inquest, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

National Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention.

A meeting of the Executive Committee appointed to make arrangements for the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention was held on Saturday afternoon.

A letter was read from Gen. Burnside stating that communications were being received from Commanderies of the Grand Army of the Republic, stating their intention to be present, and predicting that the Convention would be one of the largest of the kind ever held.

Reports from soldiers and sailors' organizations from all parts of the Union were received, stating their intention to be present and asking for provisions for accommodation.

The Secretary was instructed to answer these communications, assuring the writers of plenty of accommodation.

The Committee on Place of Meeting announced that City Hall had been engaged for the 17th, 18th and 19th of September.

After the transaction of some routine business the meeting adjourned.

An Exciting Chase.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon Officer Atkinson, while walking along Federal street, observed a colored man, in his bare-feet, very stealthy sneak into the office of Dr. James Herron. The officer's suspicions were aroused, and he waited for the man's exit. Before long he came out and sauntered up Federal street. The officer quietly followed, unobserved, as far as Semple's dry goods palace. At this point the colored man saw that he was being watched and took to his heels. The officer started in pursuit, crying "stop thief!" The great test excitement ensued, and some three hundred citizens joined with the officer in the pursuit. The chase was a long and exciting one, and the darkey evidenced unusual swiftness of foot. He was not overtaken until he had reached Pleasant Valley, when he completely succumbed and was consequently captured. The officer took him to the lock-up, and on being searched $42 was found on his person. He stated that he had just arrived from Vincennes, Indiana. He was locked up for a hearing as a suspicious person, and a telegram dispatched to Vincennes to ascertain whether he is known in that place.

A Journalist Drowned.

The death by drowning of Mr. Harry Bowman, for a long time engaged in the Pittsburgh *Leader* is reported in the Philadelphia *Ledger* of Saturday. It says: Mr. Harry Bowman and three friends went boating on the Delaware, and when they had reached a point above Tacony, the boat was capsized and all were thrown into the river. Mr. Bowman failed to reach the boat, and was drowned. The other young men were rescued. Bowman was a reporter on the Northern Zone, a Sunday paper started in this city a short time since. He was also recently connected with the newspaper known as the North Philadelphia Monitor. The body of the deceased was not recovered when the information of the accident was sent. Mr. Bowman was recently engaged in a law suit with the Rev. J. C. Butler, the former having been charged with disturbing a congregation in Kensington, where Mr. Bowman resided. He was, however, acquitted of the charge, and subsequently caused the arrest of Mr. Butler on the charge of perjury. The case was to have been heard last Saturday in the Court of Quarter Sessions on habeas corpus, but Mr. Bowman failed to appear, and the matter was dismissed.

Wanted—to purchase, National Bank Stocks; also $25,000 Allegheny Valley 7-30 Bonds, by GEORGE HILL & CO., Bankers, Corner Third avenue and Wood street.

BREVITIES.

FARMERS are complaining of too much wet weather.

THERE was no music in the Allegheny Parks on Saturday night.

THE argument list engaged the attention of the District Court on Saturday.

UNDER the new law all applications for license to sell liquor must be made before the first of August.

CHARLES ADAMS, Esq., of the drug house of Henry G. Norton & Co., New York, is in the city, at the St. Charles.

THE case of Joseph K. Phillips, the recusant witness in the Bender case was not disposed of on Saturday as was expected.

A SLIDE on Carson street, South Pittsburgh, blocked up the road and stopped the street cars from running for an hour last evening.

AT last advices our fellow citizen Simon Johnston, Esq., the well known druggist, was registered at Rome. He will sail for home on the 25th inst.

SATURDAY U. B. Stewart made application in the Court of Common Pleas for a divorce from his wife, Mary I. Stewart. A subpoena was awarded.

THE HEAVY RAIN yesterday afternoon overflooded the gutters and sewers in the different parts of the city, and in some places done a good deal of damage by filling cellars.

ON Saturday evening in McClure township several men engaged in a fight in the course of whichone of the parties engaged had his leg broken below the knee by being hit by a rock.

JOSEPH LIEBLER, the famous trunk king, is now in New York on a purchasing visit for his mammoth establishment on Wood street. He promises the largest stock ever brought to this city.

ON Saturday afternoon as the Rev. Joseph Mark, a Catholic priest, was driving down Mountacery Hill, his horse became frightened and ran away, throwing the gentleman out of the wagon and injuring him severely.

IN the Common Pleas Court on Saturday, Isaac Jones, Esq., presented a petition asking for the privilege of adopting Guy McCandless. Mr. Jones is the father of Mrs. McCandless. The matter has not yet been disposed of.

MRS. SCHAEFFER, residing at Beck's Run was seriously burned on Saturday morning while endeavoring to ignite a fire with carbon oil. Her husband while tearing the burning clothes from his wife's person was slightly injured.

A TROTTING match will take place to-day at Oakland Park (should the track be in condition) between Annie Collins, of St. Lawrence, and Annie Watson, of New York. Both horses are fast, and an exciting contest is expected.

A BOY named James Douglass was caught tapping this in the Allegheny Market House on Saturday night, and taken to the lock-up. On being searched one dollar and a quarter was found on his person. He will have a hearing to-day.

CONTRACT for furnishing the hardware for the new Allegheny Poor House has been awarded to Mr. John P. Dean. This contract will include all the hardware needed in the building. The contract for lightning rods was awarded to C. Raeder.

IN the matter of an appeal of George G. Tapham from the report of viewers on the opening of an alley in the rear of S. Church's property, Second ward, Allegheny, Judge Sterrett appointed James Graham, James Kitchie and Joseph Craig to make a view.

MEAT Inspector Zehnders, on Saturday, condemned a quantity of meat on Spring-garden avenue, belonging to John Fisher; also a lot of vegetables on Ohio street, belonging to two grocers named Caleb Netting and Samuel Moon, and a lot in the market, the property of Mrs. Burns.

A MEMBER of the bar had a lively time with a female client on Saturday morning. The lady being disgusted with the law's delay in settling a property dispute endeavored to quicken proceedings by pointing a pistol at her lawyer's head. She was unarmed and the pistol sent to the Mayor's office.

WILFRED FETTERMAN, Esq., a well known gentleman formerly residing in this city, but which he was a native, died in Philadelphia on Saturday. His remains will be brought to this city for interment. His death will cause much sorrow in the community where he had so many friends and admirers.

ON Saturday noon, during the absence of the Superintendent of the Oakland Passenger Railway, some light fingered villain climbed through into the office at Oakland, and stole from the desk drawer $400 in money and a check for $430. Payment on the check has been stopped. There is no clue to the thief.

AN unknown man was killed on Friday, near Steubenville. He was walking on the track as the express train coming east was approaching, and although the usual signals were given, he did not make any effort to get out of the way. He was struck by the locomotive, knocked across the track and run over.

THE great Central Park Menagerie and International circus will be here on the 5th, 6th and 7th of August. From our exchanges they are well spoken of. P. W. Hughes, Esq., of the agent, is now in the city making the necessary arrangement. The combination is one of the largest and finest in the country.

MR. JOHN H. MILLER, General Passenger Agent in the East of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and General Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, at four o'clock Saturday morning. Mr. Miller was formerly ticket agent of the Railroad Company in this city and had his residence here.

MR. HOWARD MORTON has severed his connection with the Singer Sewing Machine Company and connected himself with the Domestic machine, which is an improvement on the Singer. His business like energy needed a new and unencumbered field, which he has no doubt now found. His business will be carried on in his old premises and the personnel of the establishment will not be changed.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Saturday's Proceedings.

In the Criminal Court on Saturday the following persons received their sentences:

John Klepner, who plead *nolle contendere* to a charge of selling liquor on Sunday, was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars, five of which is to be paid to officer Palmer.

John McIlhenny, convicted of larceny by bailee, was sentenced to the Work House for sixty days.

John Wheeler, convicted of burglary, was sent to the Western Penitentiary a term of two years.

John Frinefrock, convicted of passing a fraudulent check on the Bank of Industry, was sentenced to the Work House for two years.

Wm. H. Corless was fined ten dollars and costs for committing an assault and battery upon Francis McCarthy.

John Myers, for selling liquor on Sunday, Wm. Rush, prosecutor, was fined fifty dollars and costs.

Patrick Devlin, who was charged with seduction, Margaret Vaughan, prosecutrix, was released, a *nolle pros.* having been allowed.

John Bengler, convicted of committing an aggravated assault and batter upon Peter Cler, was sentenced to one hundred days in the Work House and to pay a fine of one hundred dollars. Lenhart Maurer, who was implicated in the same affair, and convicted of simple assault, was sent to the work house for sixty days and to pay a fine of fifty dollars.

Samuel McElvaney, for committing an assault and battery upon Wm. Smith was ordered to pay the costs.

A number of surety cases were disposed of, after which court adjourned.

ACCIDENTS TO THE COAL FLEET.

Heavy Losses—List of the Losers—Upwards of Fifty Thousand Dollars Lost.

A series of disasters happened to the coal fleet which left this city on Friday's rise, which will foot up an aggregate loss of not less than $50,000. The accidents all occurred below the head of the Upper Monongahala bar and the "Trap." The first occurred in the morning to a tow owned by N. J. Bigley, of which two boats were sunk. These packages contained 44,000 bushels, and were lost at the head of Merrimac. During the day the following additional disasters occurred. Two boats belonging to J. Dippold were sunk and one run aground. They contained 66,000 bushels. Roger S. Wallace lost one boat containing 22,000 bushels; R. & J. Watson had six barges, containing 60,000 bushels, sunk. James Doyle of McKee's port lost one floating boat by way of sundries, containing 40,000 bushels of nut coal, and another belonging to him was stuck on the bar. William H. Brown lost a fuel boat, with 8,000 bushels. A barge belonging to J. Sharp McCloskey, and containing 12,000 bushels, sunk nearly opposite Mr. McDonald's residence at Sewickley. Three or four other packages are reported to have been sunk, but we could not learn the names of the owners. The accidents reported make a total of about 266,000 bushels of coal, which, together with the cost of the packages, would make the loss foot up the sum we have given. The channel of the river is almost entirely obstructed by the sunken boats, and the passage is a most difficult and hazardous operation, even with but two or three barges in tow.

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

Comparison Between the Bids.

As stated on Saturday morning the bids for the new reservoirs for the water works varied considerably and C. Howard & Son, being the lowest bidders, were awarded the contracts. The estimates on the Brilliant Hill and Hiland avenue reservoirs was as follows:

	Hiland avenue.	*Brilliant Hill.*
Addis	$372,925	$375,862
Henderson	423,242	636,747
Collins	225,604	318,204
Messech, Forrester & Co.	395,756	544,449
McIlhany & Hay	213,976	303,166
Forrester M'Graw & Co.	216,138	386,288
Gilmore & Rhodes	219,324	304,874
C. Howard & Son	213,321	295,509

From these figures it will be seen that there is a difference between the highest and lowest bids of $210,031 on the Hiland avenue reservoir and $341,228 on the Brilliant Hill works. Between the lowest and next lowest there is only a difference of $765 on the first and $7,657 on the latter bids, which will be well remembered, that the contract was given to C. Howard & Son the lowest bidder. The next lowest bid was that of McIlhany & Hay, and the highest that of Henderson & Co.

All you want in the clothing line will be supplied at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street. These goods are not of a shoddy character, nor old Stock, but will bear comparison and lose nothing alongside the best goods manufactured anywhere, while they are sold at marvellously cheap rates. Look at the stock and be convinced.

Notwithstanding the fact that Liebler, the "Trunk King" is in New York on a purchasing visit, still the business of his establishment No. 104 Wood street continues as lively as ever. Judging from the large number of trunks he sells we imagine that the tide of travel will be great this season.

THE HEAVY RAINS.

Serious Damage Consequent—The effects in this Neighborhood.

The heavy rains of yesterday did considerable damage in this city, Allegheny, and the South Side. Very many residences and stores which were more or less flooded have made no reports to the authorities, but the following particulars will prove how general the damage must have been:

IN THE CITY.

On the Fourth of July, the cellar of Mr. Richard Moon, who keeps a liquor store on Boyd street, was flooded by the breaking of a sewer, during the heavy rain which fell on the afternoon of that day. The proper authorities were applied to, and it was supposed the break had been stopped. At the time of the first break Mr. Moon had at least one hundred dollars worth of liquors soiled. Yesterday afternoon, while the rain was at its heaviest, it became evident that the sewer was useless, and the water from the hill again drained into his cellar, this time doing damage to the amount of at least $250.

Along Penn street in the Twelfth and Seventeenth wards considerable damage was done, and a good many cellars flooded.

At the corner of Seventh avenue and Smithfield the street was overflowed—the water in some places being at least two feet deep.

Several cellars along Water street were flooded as also in Pipetown.

IN ALLEGHENY.

The Federal street sewer at the corner of North avenue was completely choked last evening, and some ten or twelve cart loads of dirt were deposited upon the street.

The cellar of the Second National Bank, occupied as a basket and notion store, was flooded and the stock damaged and in some instances destroyed.

The cellar kitchens on Morgan street all suffered more or less.

The main sewer at the foot of Troy Hill, below Eberhardt's brewery, was choked yesterday afternoon, and subsequently about thirty feet of it burst and the water rushed in a torrent down to the river.

The Troy Hill Road from the Orphan's House to the foot of the Hill was badly washed, in some places the soil being entirely removed and huge boulders brought to the surface.

At that part of Troy Hill Road from the Orphan's House to the beginning of Lowrie street where the new water pipes are being laid, the soil was entirely washed away and a ditch some two feet in depth left.

SOUTH SIDE.

Many hundred bushels of dirt were washed from the hill sides on to Carson street, obstructing traffic for some time.

The Birmingham cars had to stop running through for some time.

At Bailey's hollow, South Pittsburgh, near the foot of the Brownsville road, many cart-loads of dirt were washed and Carson street completely covered.

STRANGE SUICIDE.

A Young Lady of Wheeling Disappears. Another Victim of Trashy Literature.

The sensation which is creating excitement in Wheeling just now is the sudden disappearance of a young lady. The young lady, whose full name is Sarah Ann Bedson, is about seventeen years of age, the daughter of Mr. George Bedson, a boiler, who works in the Top Mill. Mrs. Bedson was absent from home Thursday evening nursing a neighbor's sick child, and remained until about 2 o'clock Friday morning. During the evening several young persons came in and sat some time. Miss Bedson tried to induce one of them to insert her name and affix it "died July 18th," in the death column of the family Bible. She not only asked once but several times, and even asked her father to do it. After the last had left Mr. Bedson and one of his daughters, the youngest about ten, went up stairs to retire. Sarah Ann put her sister to bed and started down stairs; her little sister called her back and asked if she was not coming to bed; she replied, "You and father can sleep here, I will sleep in the bottom of the great Ohio river. My bed is thousands of yards long and hundreds of yards wide." She then passed down stairs and out the front door. Her father asking her go out, thought she was going to the neighbor's to see where her mother was, or else going to sit on the porch. Since that time she has not been seen. When her father got up in the morning, he looked in Sarah's bed room and seeing her bed the bed, went to his work. One in the bed was Mrs. Bedson, who had come home unbeknown to him about 4 o'clock in the morning. When Mr. Bedson came home to his breakfast about 6 o'clock they missed their daughter and the search at once commenced. Mr. Bedson remembered seeing his daughter reading a book in the Bible the evening before, and opening it the note was found, of which the following is a copy:

"Sarah Ann dashes she will die on the 18th of July, simply because she is tired of living."

Selines were at once procured and drawn in the river, but the body could not be found. The water being so high, it is probable that if she did throw herself in the river, the body was carried off. The parents of Miss Bedson say that she has frequently evidenced a desire to be dead. She was subject to spells of stammering. At such times her speech was very imperfect, and she would become very much depressed about it. At such times she would not unfrequently say, "I wish I was at the bottom of the river; no one would marry me; I cannot go in company, and there is no place for me."

Miss Bedson worked at Mrs. Rohan's dress making establishment, and on Thursday she told the girls in the shop that "soon would be missing soon." Last Sunday she gave away all of the little trinkets and jewelry that she had, and even had given her mother a full collection of the reading matter. The cause of her suicide, for none doubt that she is drowned, came from reading trashy novels and cheap literature. She was an inveterate reader of such stuff. At last accounts the body had not been recovered.

ALLEGHENY'S DEATH ROLL.

The First Mortuary Report From Our Sister City—Interesting Statistics—Mortality Among Children.

We present to our readers, below, a tabular statement of the deaths in Allegheny city since the first of the present month, which cannot fail to be interesting as it is the first official record in our sister city, ever published. It will be seen by the figures that the rate of mortality among children is unusually heavy and that cholerale diseases are taking off more than the ordinary percentage.

The following statement shows the mortality for the week ending on Saturday last, with the diseases causing death: Jaundice, 1; cholera infantum, 8; brain fever, 6; inflammation of the bowels, 4; still born, 3; consumption, 1; convulsions, 2; whooping cough, 1; tabes mesenterica, 1; old age, 1. Total 32, all white.

Under the age of 1, 21; between 1 and 2, 3; 2 and 10, 2; 10 and 20, 2; 20 and 30, 2; 40 and 50, 1; 60 and 70, 1. Total 32.

For the thirteen days preceding the 14th of July the deaths were as follows: cholera infantum 13; pneumonia 2; convulsions 6; cholera morbus 1; ovarian tumor 1; puerperal peritonitis 2; inflammation of brain 2; accident 1; eclampsia 1; intermittent fever 1; congestion of lungs 1; catarrh 1; congestion of the brain 1; unnatural 1; inflammation of bowels 1; phtysis pulmonalis 1; heart disease 2; ——1; pyemia 1. Total 43.

During the week ending July 20th there were 32 deaths in Allegheny City, viz:

White 42; colored 1. Under 1 year 22; between 1 and 2, 7; between 2 and 5, 1; between 10 and 20, 1; between 20 and 30, 1; between 30 and 40, 3; between 40 and 50, 2; between 70 and 80, 3. Total 43. Males 25; females 18; total 43.

MILLVALE BOROUGH.

Municipal Troubles—They Find Their Way Into Court—Issuance of a Mandamus.

The municipal condition of Millvale borough is in a very peculiar condition. The members of Councils and Burgess were elected in October, 1870, under the general election law, but this law was repealed, and in 1871 the election was held under the provision of the charter of the borough, which fixed the day of election on the first Wednesday of May. Previous to the election, however, the law of East Birmingham which designated the third Friday of May as the day for holding the elections, was extended to Millvale borough; but this fact was not known until after the election had taken place.

In consequence of this mistake the new members of Council and the Burgess could not assume the offices, and the old members held over. Some time since the members of Council all resigned, but the Burgess, T. J. Munden, refused to follow their example. He issued a proclamation for the election of six members of Council, but declined to call for the election of a Burgess. This course did not suit the approval of some of the residents of the borough, and Saturday morning Mr. J. I. Williams, through his attorney, C. Petterman, Esq., applied in the Court of Common Pleas for a writ of mandamus directed to Burgess Munden, requiring him to show cause why he should not be commanded to issue a precept for the election of a Burgess. The Court granted a rule on respondent to show cause why the writ should not issue, and made it returnable next Saturday morning. The muddle, it is hoped, will soon be cleared up.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Sixth Warders Remonstrate Against the Erection of a Pest House—New Route for Night Soilers.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held on Saturday afternoon, at the Board room.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The committee of citizens from the Sixth ward appointed to visit the board and present a petition and remonstrance protecting them against the proposed erection of a hospital until that district was admitted and their petition received and filed. It contained one hundred and sixty-three names.

J. K. Smith, a resident of Logan-street, asked for a remission of a fine that had been imposed on him for not promptly abating a nuisance. His request was not granted.

Hereafter the route for night soilers will be as follows: For all that territory of which Wylie street and Fifth avenue above Grant is the natural outlet, down Grant to First avenue, down First to Market, down Market to Water, and thence to the dumping ground. For the balance of the city, to Liberty street or Duquesne way by the shortest route to the dumping ground.

The health officer was instructed to proceed against C. Wetzell, of 505 Penn street, for violating the ordinance prohibiting the throwing of garbage upon the public streets. On motion adjourned.

All those elegant summer suits have not yet been disposed of at the Boston One Price Store, No. 95 Smithfield street, and patrons may still be supplied with cheap, stylish and comfortable garments, under which they will be better enabled to withstand the heat.

POLITICAL.

Organization of the Second Ward Republican Grant Club—Large Attendance and Much Enthusiasm.

In the old Second ward the Republican spirit that has so long made it conspicuous and earnest in the support of the principles of the party, is awakening, and it seems quite likely that both in October and November the same good majorities will be rolled up for our cause as have hitherto earned for the district the proud title of "Banner Ward." Already we have noted the fact of a preliminary meeting having been held in the ward for the purpose of organization. On Saturday night, at the school-house, there met together a large number of the representative citizens of the ward, for the purpose of electing permanent officers, and arranging details so as to put the club in good working order for the campaign. Dr. S. M. Young was called to the chair, and W. C. Smythe, Esq., officiated as secretary. After a few spirited remarks from the presiding officer, a committee of three was appointed on nominations, consisting of Messrs. James Black, Capt. J. U. Gill and Capt. Louis Hager. The committee retired and during its absence able and eloquent speeches were made by Gen. J. Bowman Sweitzer, H. H. McCormick and others, all of whom made earnest appeals to the Republicans to be up and at the enemy, and forcibly presented the great advantage to be derived in a political campaign from close organization, unity of purpose and earnest work. The speakers were frequently applauded, there being much enthusiasm manifested among all present. The Committee on Organization having returned reported the following gentlemen for permanent officers: President, Col. William Phillips; Vice Presidents, Gen. J. B. Sweitzer, J. McD. Crossan, Col. Wm. Woods, Jno. C. Mattern, D. W. C. Carroll, John Wilson, Capt. Louis Hager; Secretaries, W. C. Smythe, J. E. Milliken, T. P. Houston; Treasurer, Dr. Addison Arthurs; ex-officio member of all committees, W. C. Smythe.

The nominations were accepted and resulted in the election of the gentlemen named. Executive and Marching Corps committees were then announced and confirmed. Dr. Young, the temporary chairman, vacated the place, and Gen. Sweitzer assumed the honor, making a very neat address, in which he urged unity and work as essential to success. Messrs. W. C. Smythe, Frank Loudon, R. A. Thompson, Dr. Arthurs and several others made stirring addresses, after which resolutions were readopted, and the meeting adjourned with three times three cheers for Grant, Wilson, Hartranft, Allen, and the entire State and County tickets. The meeting was one of the best attended and most enthusiastic there has been during this campaign, and gives full evidence that the old Second ward is yet all right for a good Republican majority.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

George Allen was sent to the Work House on Saturday for ninety days by Mayor Callow for stealing a bottle of whisky from Wagner's saloon on Beaver avenue, Allegheny.

The hearing in the case of Robert Flinders, who shot Robert Kirkwood was again adjourned for a week on Saturday, Kirkwood not being sufficiently recovered to be present.

In the Cook-Jordan case before Alderman McMasters, Jordan waived a hearing and gave bail for Court.

For vagrancy Edward Madrin was on Saturday morning sent to the Work House for thirty days.

Ann Leonard was on Saturday morning sent to jail for ten days on her own confession of vagrancy.

Mike Graham was locked up at the Allegheny station-house for robbing the till of French's saloon, on Beaver avenue. He was caught in the act by Mr. French and by him brought to the lock-up.

Before Callow on Saturday sent George Allen and Bridget O'Connor to the Work House for thirty days each.

Before Alderman D. L. Smith, on Saturday, Maggie Ann Reed made an information charging Mrs. Lutz with disorderly conduct in throwing water on dependent's child. Both parties reside in the same house in the Fourth ward, Allegheny, and do not seem to get along very well together.

Jacob Webber alleges that on the first day of July he was induced to buy a ticket on a dollar's worth of Monongahela bridge tickets and a new knife valued at two dollars; that the latter then took the said articles from him and refused to return them after they had been demanded from him. The allegations above have been made the basis for a suit that was entered Saturday morning before Alderman McMasters.

Mrs. O'Brien makes information before Alderman Smith charging Robert Mullin with stealing five dollars' worth of jewelry.

J. Bradley, keeper of a livery stable, makes an information before Alderman O'Donnell against E. C. Bush for carelessly or wilfully breaking a dangerous animal, to the danger of the extent of one hundred dollars. Warrant issued.

John F. Wright on Saturday made an information before the Mayor against Con Tomer for felonious assault and battery. Deponent alleges that on the 20th inst. Tomer struck him in the face with a knife at East Liberty, and injured him so severely that he was, until now, unable to make this information. Warrant issued.

Mary Brian and Mary Ann Callow took two informations: John C. Davis entered suit against Mary Brian for disorderly conduct and striking him on the side of the head with a broom-stick, and then the defendant in this case charged John C. Davis and his wife Mary with disorderly conduct, and striking her with a broom-stick. Joseph Blasharker made an information Saturday afternoon, before Alderman Taylor, charging Charles Olish with the larceny of $16 and a watch, the property of complainant. A warrant was issued for the defendant.

Isaac Pope made information before Alderman McMasters Saturday afternoon against Bridget O'Donnell for beating his wife with a broom-stick. The parties live on Gibbon street. Defendant was arrested and held in bail for a hearing.

Before Alderman D. L. Smith, on Saturday, in cases of Paul Rice vs. Mrs. White, for disorderly conduct; Chris. Freund vs. George Blaum, for assault and battery, and of Chris. Keshler vs. Henry Nagh, for obtaining board under false pretenses, warrants were issued.

A warrant was issued by Alderman McMasters on Saturday afternoon for the arrest of Henderson Weise, charged on the oath of James McDonald with false pretenses in paying him a check on the Workingmen's Savings Bank, of Allegheny, for $81.99, which check proved to be valueless.

Thomas Butler and Patrick Hughes are engaged in three suits before Squire Schmoltz, of Ormsby, all being of an assault and battery order.

The man John Pearson who is charged with adultery by Jackson Blue, was arrested on Saturday, in Maryland, by Detective Wier, of Mayor Callow's force, and is now in the Allegheny lock-up, awaiting a hearing.

Mayor Blackmore had twenty-one common cases before him on Saturday morning and sixty-six yesterday morning.

Mary Hughes was sent to the Work House for six months yesterday for vagrancy.

George Allen was committed to the Work House for ninety days by Mayor Callow on a charge of vagrancy.

A BRIDAL QUARTETTE.

Sisters and Twins—A Quiet Wedding Ceremony.

This city, says the Cumberland *News*, seems to be a favorite resort of persons contemplating a partnership in the bonds of wedlock. On Wednesday there came here by Captain Sheridan's train on the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad, one wedding party, on Thursday three, and yesterday four, who departed on the same day by the same means, having in the meantime reached the summit of happiness, namely, the married state. Of the four parties yesterday, no two deserve more than a passing mention. Four people similarly circumstanced as to age, consanguinity and unity of intention are not often met head or heard of, and less frequently met with. One party came from Lanaconing, and was unattended by bridesmaids or groomsmen. The brides-expectant were sisters *and twins*, were dressed alike and looked very much alike. Their "intendeds" were not relatives, as they should have been to be completed the romance, but were of the same age, which is singular in view of the other circumstances. On alighting from the train, the anxious quartette secured one of the residences of Rev. H. Nice, Pastor of the Bedford street M. E. Church, by whom they were made pairs in one breath by the same ceremony. They then proceeded to a photographer's gallery, and obtained likenesses of themselves, and when last seen were as happy and satisfied a party as one would wish to see. We do not know whether they intend occupying the same house, and tread the path of life together generally but we suppose they do, from their fraternal beginning.

RAILROAD CASE.

The Bankruptcy of the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburgh Railroad Company.

In the U. S. Court at Erie, on Saturday the following local case was disposed of:

Jerome J. Fargo, of Buffalo, on May 1st., filed a Petition in the Northern District of New York, asking that the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburg R. R. Co. be declared bankrupt, the final hearing of which is set down for the 29th inst. Since the filing of this petition, judgements against the company have been issued and levies made, and the property of the company in this State, was advertised to be sold on Tuesday, the 16th. On the 15th inst., Mr. Fargo filed his petition in this Court and obtained a preliminary injunction restraining the sale on the 16th, and requiring the executive creditors, to show cause on the 19th, why such an injunction should not be made perpetual. The motion was argued yesterday, C. O. Bowman and C. B. Curtis, Esq., appearing for the execution creditors, and M. Crosby, Esq., appearing for the company. The court held that the bankrupt law suspends the proceedings of the State Courts and decided against the application for the dissolution of the preliminary injunction, but granted the injunction restraining the creditors from interfering with the property at issue.

Protect Your Property.

The best rod we know of is "Kirk's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod, with Spiral Flanges." Other things being equal, the conducting power of a rod is equal to its extent of surface, as the electricity plays over the surface, diffusing itself through the mass. The rod we have named, in both material and form, meets more perfectly than any other now in use the requisites of a powerful conductor, with the advantages of lightness and cheapness, costing but little more than the heavy iron rod, while it has over six times the conducting capacity.—*United Presbyterian, (Pittsburgh.)*

Manufactured by Lockhart & Co., 234 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh.

A MAD CAREER.

The Eccentricities of an Infuriated Steer

On Saturday evening, about seven o'clock, a solitary steer was observed wending its way with some amount of eccentricity along Rebecca street, Allegheny. Of course the boys of the neighborhood soon found out the presence in the vicinity of an unprotected quadruped, and at once began to raise what they termed "fun," therewith. Stones, brickbats, sticks and all other kinds of missiles were quickly gathered and discharged at the unoffending animal. Not used to finding its anatomy reduced to the purpose of a target, the steer became infuriated, and with tail erect broke into a furious run. Down the street it plunged towards Chartiers street, and when near that thoroughfare it ran at a boy, knocked him down, trampled on him and bruised him badly. Along Chartiers it rushed to Beaver avenue, and at the corner of Beaver and Washington, meeting an obstruction in the shape of a man, it unceremoniously moved him out of the way by throwing him over his back. Here the animal seemed to be overcome, and dropped to the ground. A crowd soon gathered round, expecting to see the steer die; but suddenly recovering, it sprang to its feet, knocked down another man, and rushed on toward Market street. At the corner of Market and Adams, a man was crossing the street with a five-year-old child in his arms, and the animal dropped his head in the abdomen of the man, who fell himself and dropped his load. On Adams street a crowd which had been in pursuit overtook the infuriated quadruped, and most of them produced fire arms of one sort or another. A volley was fired, which resulted in several bullets and many charges of shot entering his carcass, but still the animal refused to die. Ultimately a citizen appeared with an axe and severed the wounded steer's head from its body.

Fortunately, though six persons were knocked down by the maddened creature, none sustained very serious injuries save the five-year-old child, who received a stunning blow on the back of the head.

ANOTHER BURGLARY ON PENN AVE.

The Burglars Foiled.

On Friday the premises of Mr. John Foerster, who resides on Penn avenue above the forks of the road, were burglariously entered by two of the gang of thieves who are so successfully carrying on their nefarious business, and defying the vigilance of the police. It appears that these two knights of the "Jimmy" forced open a rear shutter on the first floor, and thus effected an entrance into the house. They evidently at once proceeded to a cupboard on the first floor, and not finding anything worth taking there, they proceeded to the second story and commenced an investigation of that portion of the residence. On this floor Mr. Foerster sleeps, and the burglars awakened him by their noise. He at once jumped from his bed and clutched the shot-gun which was in his bed-room. The men heard him and proceeded to make a precipitate retreat through a rear door. Mr. F. threw up a window and discharged the contents of his gun at one of them, who was scaling a rear wall. Whether he wounded him or not has not been ascertained. The men made haste in departing the men left everything they had collected.

Mr. Foerster is the well-known brewer and father-in-law of Detective John Messner.

MARITAL JEALOUSY.

Alleged Felonious Assault and Battery.

On Saturday evening about seven o'clock, Mr. L. L. Weyman met on Cedar avenue, Allegheny, the wife of Mr. John Johnston. The lady and gentleman were acquaintances, and naturally a halt ensued and a conversation took place. The talking was done on one of the frequented highways of the city and near a spot where one of the city's gas lamps shed its enlightening rays. But men are rash and jealous now-a-days, and if Weyman's statements are true, Mrs. Johnston's husband is one of them. While the two were talking in a friendly, pleasant manner, it is alleged, Johnston allowed his angry passions to arise and in this condition approached the unsuspecting couple. Weyman stated before he was fairly aware of the husband's approach he was awakened to the fact by the forcible argument of a knife which was applied by Johnston to his left hand and back. So pointed was the proof of Johnston's appearance that Weyman had to visit the office of Dr. Meyer and get his wounds dressed. He then visited Mayor Callow's office and made an information against Johnston, accusing him of aggravated assault and battery, and His Honor issued a warrant for his arrest.

WONDER WORLD.

The Great Center of Amusement.

If downright energy and indomitable perseverance are worth anything in a man's character in this world, then indeed Major Burnell is an exceedingly rich man, for he possesses those qualities in a most wonderful degree. Some few years ago he established on rather a moderate scale, the Pittsburgh Museum, which has slowly and steadily expanded until it is now one of the most popular and interesting places in the country. It now occupies a large building especially arranged for the purpose, and the shelves, counters and floors are filled with great good taste and at much expense. But the building has nothing to do with its contents, for the latter make up a situature world of wonders. Rare, valu